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"FRUIT WORLD OF AUSTRALASIA."

Representing the Deciduous, Citrus and Dried Fruits Industry of Australasia.

Published the First of each Month.

Editorial and Management Notices.

Articles and Photographs.—The Editor will always be very pleased to receive articles and photographs for publication. Articles on spraying, pruning, drainage, marketing, and other cultural matters, and reports of meetings, are welcomed. Please write on one side of paper only; include name and address (not necessarily for publication). Press matter sent in an open envelope, marked "Printer's MSS.," postage rate: 2 ozs., 1½d. Photographs, if sent in an open-ended package, marked "Photos. only," will travel at 2 ozs., 1½d. A short description of the photos. should be written on the back.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the views expressed by our correspondents.

Subscriptions.

The annual subscription, post free within Australia and New Zealand, is 8/6. All other places, 10/6, post free. New subscriptions can commence at any date. Subscribers should notify us immediately of any change of address.

Renewal Subscriptions are due during the last month of the term covered by the previous payment, and unless notified to the contrary, the fact that the subscriber continues to accept delivery of the journal, is taken as proof that continuation of the subscription is desired, and we will continue to send regularly until notified in writing or copies are returned through the post.

Advertisements.

"The Fruit World of Australasia" is an advertising medium of proved value. Advertising rates may be had on application to our Head Office, or to agents in the various States, as set out below.

Changes of copy for advertisements must be in our hands on or before the 17th of the month prior to publication.

Readers are asked to make their purchases from our advertisers, who cover all lines of interest to orchardists, at the same time mentioning this journal. By so doing, the grower, the advertiser, and this paper will benefit.

Every care is taken to publish advertisements from reliable houses only, and to see that advertisements of an undesirable nature are not published. The management reserve the right to refuse to publish any announcements that they regard as undesirable, either from the point of view of the goods offered or in the wording of the advertisement, notwithstanding the fact that a contract may have been entered into for the use of a certain space.

"The Fruit World" Offices (where copies and full particulars are obtainable) are as follows:—

Victoria (Head Office): 9 Queen Street, Melbourne. **New South Wales:** Carruthers, Farrum & Co., 77 King Street, Sydney. **South Australia:** W. F. McConnell, Grenfell Buildings, Grenfell Street, Adelaide. **Tasmania:** Saunders & Co., Murray Street, Hobart. **Western Australia:** D. L. Hetherington, Colonial Mutual Buildings, St. George's Terrace, Perth. **Queensland:** Gordon & Gotch Ltd., Queen Street, Brisbane. **New Zealand:** Gordon & Gotch Ltd., Wellington. **Dunedin and Auckland:** Great Britain: Harvey H. Mason, 1 Mitre Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C., England.

R. E. BOARDMAN, A.F.I.A., Managing Director and Editor.

E. H. WRAGG, Secretary and Advertising Manager.

Tasmanian Director: HON. L. M. SHOOBRIDGE, M.L.C.

News in Brief

New Zealand growers have declared in favour of a Fruit Control Bill for the local and export trade in pip fruits.

"Small experimental chambers of fruit yield results which are not only worthless, but which are dangerously misleading," states Mr. F. W. Wakefield, a noted authority.

Just as scientific research elucidated the mystery of "brownheart" in Apples, so will similar research solve the problems attending the export of Oranges.

Regulations have been gazetted in Queensland setting forth the levies to be paid by primary producers towards the fund of the Queensland Council of Agriculture. See details in this issue.

The National Fruit Advisory Council, by resolution, reprimanded the Minister of Customs for lowering the standards of Australian Apple exports.

The fruit packing classes conducted by the Fruit Division of the Tasmanian Department of Agriculture are doing much good work, and are appreciated by the growers.

A correspondent states that the Cleopatra Apple should really be known as "Ben Lomond," and that the Tasmanian New York Pippin is different from the so-called Cleopatra.

The packing classes being conducted by the Queensland Government with Mr. W. M. Rowlands in charge, are proving highly beneficial.

To study the "bunchy top" disease of Bananas, some highly trained scientists have been appointed from Queensland and New South Wales.

The General Manager of the Griffith Producers' Co-operative Association Ltd. (Mr. H. G. Such) draws earnest attention to the rapidly increasing crops of citrus fruits. No less than 200,000 bushels per annum will be harvested in the Griffith (N.S.W.) Area alone by 1928. Then there are the big areas planted elsewhere to come into bearing. Organised packing and marketing to develop local and overseas markets are essential.

The necessity of sterilising railway trucks to destroy the "transit fungus" was emphasised at the recent conference of N.S.W. fruitgrowers.

Open-air markets are increasingly successful around Melbourne.

The Studley Preserving Company Ltd. has increased its capital from £50,000 to £100,000, as from April 29th.

To fight the Fruit Fly in Queensland, intensive work included sterilising cases, cleansing packing sheds, destroying blackberry bushes, autumn ploughing to enable the frost to kill any pests near trees.

Earnest enquiries are being made in Victoria as to the possibility of importing the Woolly Aphis parasite (*Aphelinus Mali*), which is reported to be operating successfully in New Zealand and W. Australia.

MELBOURNE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

Fruit Exhibits.

The annual Royal Agricultural Show will be held from the 18th to 27th September next; prizes in the fruit section include:—Pyramids of Apples and Pears, trays of Apples and Pears in numerous varieties, Grapes, collection of nuts, citrus fruits (including Oranges, Lemons, Grape fruit, Mandarins) and dried fruits (including Currants, Sultanas, Lexias, dried Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Pears, Apples and Prunes), as well as a collection of dried fruits consisting of not less than seven varieties (5lb. box of each).

Interstate Citrus Competition.

A prize of £20 is offered for the best display representative of citrus grown in competing State. Competition open to citrus associations connected with the Central Citrus Association in the competing State (open to all States).

Exhibit to consist of no fewer than twelve specimens, each of one variety, and to include not more than—

3 commercial varieties of Lemons.
4 commercial varieties of Mandarins.

9 commercial varieties of sweet Oranges, seed and seedless types to be included.

2 commercial varieties of Grape fruit.

1 commercial variety of each of any commercial variety, other than varieties specified.

The exhibit will be judged and points allotted on—

(a) Correct naming of varieties (15 points).

(b) General evenness of varieties and freedom from disease and blemish (15 points).

(c) Quality, color and fineness of rind (15 points).

(d) Citric qualities of pulp (15 points).

(e) Number of varieties (15 points).

(f) Initiative in design and arrangement of exhibit (25 points).

The display must be on an 8 by 8 stand. The entry fee is 5/-.

Further particulars are obtainable from the General Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society (Mr. Henry Schwieger), at 360 Collins-st., Melbourne.



Dried Fruit Department

Empire Trade Preference.

Rejected by British Parliament by a Narrow Margin.

Difference of Five Votes Only.

"This is the beginning, not the end, of the fight for preference."

VERY SINCERE REGRET has been expressed throughout Australia that the motion introduced into the British House of Commons favouring a preferential tariff on Empire-grown products was rejected. The voting was very close, there being 278 votes against, and 273 for the motion, a difference of five votes only.

From the press cables, it is obvious that from 20 to 25 Labour members who belong to the newly-formed Labour Commonwealth Group, were actually in favour of the "Empire preference" resolutions, but they refrained from voting owing to ministerial pressure being brought to bear upon them.

It is unfortunately true that this adverse vote in the House of Commons has had a depressing effect on the producers of dried fruits in Australia, and particularly amongst the returned soldier settlers.

That the full gravity of this matter was not grasped by members of the Imperial Parliament was evidenced from the cabled reports of the debate.

Australia—and other parts of the Empire, do not ask for preferential tariff in return for "sacrifices during the war." The proposals emanated from those who have a vision of a self-contained empire, enabling the Dominions to develop as they should, and in doing so, to absorb the surplus population of the Old Country.

In the matter of preferential trade within the Empire, particular stress is laid on the dried fruit and canned fruit industries, and particularly the former.

Now with regard to the dried fruit industry, the present position is as follows:—

The Present Position.

Apricots, Prunes, Sultanas, Raisins: Present duty, 10/6 per cwt.; preference, 1-6th off duty, or 1/9 per cwt.

Currants: 2/- per cwt., preference 1/6th off duty, or 4d. per cwt.

Pears, Peaches, Nectarines, Apple rings: Present duty free, no preference.

Economic Conference Proposals.

The Imperial Economic Conference recommended that in order to make preference effective these duties should be readjusted as follows, and guaranteed by the Imperial Government for a period of ten years:—

Apricots, Prunes, Sultanas, Raisins, Pears, Peaches, Nectarines, Apple rings: Duty 10/6 per cwt. preference. Empire grown fruits free. Currants, present duty, 2/- per cwt.; preference, Empire-grown Currants, free.

The New Duties.

As the matter now stands, owing to effect of the recent vote, the duty on Sultanas, Raisins, Figs and Prunes will be reduced as from 1st August to their pre-war level of 7/- per cwt., with the result that the preference will be automatically reduced from 1/9 per cwt. to 1/3 per cwt.

The position as regards Currants remains the same, viz., 2/- per cwt. duty with a preference of 1-6th in favor of the Dominions.

As regards canned fruit, the sugar duty having been reduced by two-thirds, the Dominion preference will be reduced by a similar proportion. However, this preference throughout has been practically negligible.

Prime Minister's Views.

The Australian Prime Minister (Mr. Bruce) made a statement on the subject of Imperial preference, in the course of which he said that Australia had adopted, as the method of promoting closer Imperial trade relations, the system of granting preference to Great Britain. Unfortunately the result of the recent division showed that at present Great Britain was not prepared to reciprocate in that method. In view of the narrowness of the majority the vote could hardly be taken as a final decision, but for the time being it must be accepted.

It was necessary that all other methods should be explored so that the result desired by an overwhelming majority of the people in Great Britain and Australia might be accomplished. The indication that the British Ministry was prepared to reverse its previous determination and endorse the establishment of an Imperial economic committee recommended by the Economic Conference was welcome. The immediate task of that committee would be to examine all methods for the promotion of closer Imperial trade relations by other means than preferential tariffs.

Statement by Mr. Howie.

Mr. H. D. Howie, chairman of the Board of Management of the Australian Dried Fruits Association, is hopeful for the future, but emphasises the need for immediate action to relieve the tension and restore confidence amongst the growers. Mr. Howie, when interviewed by the "Fruit World" stated:—

"The debate and divisions on the preference issue in the House of Commons, although very disappointing, yet show that extraordinary progress has been made towards the final attainment of dominion preference.

"In considering the position, it must be remembered that the House of Commons has now a nominal free trade majority of over eighty, and that as late as six weeks ago, the McKenna duties were repealed by a majority of sixty-two. Yet the preference proposal resolutions were only lost by a narrow margin of five votes, which shows that the Empire Development Policy has a much larger following in Britain than has Protection.

"The Labour Government gave a technically free vote to the House of Commons, but if no Ministerial pressure had been exerted, there is no doubt that preference would have been carried by a majority of at least fifteen. Under these circumstances, there can be little doubt but that Britain will accept the preferences on articles at present dutiable under the Tariff in the very near future.

"As regards the immediate position in Australia, the difficulty is to find a way of keeping the men now on the land in a financial position until Britain accepts the development policy. Credit was obtainable for the growing and harvesting of the 1924 crop, as there appeared to be every chance of Empire preference and trade treaties with Canada and New Zealand being effected. As none of these, however, can now be made operative for the 1924 crop, the present problem is the marketing of this season's dried fruits harvest.

"The position in London is that owing to the keen competition of California and Smyrna, it is very difficult to obtain prices that will return to the grower his cost of production. This competition on such a low level cannot be taken as a permanent factor in the business. Evi-

dence obtained from Girauds (one of the leading exporters of Smyrna Figs), shows that for the 1923 crop the season's realisation was so disastrous as to necessitate the Turkish Government coming to the help of the growers with a bounty; also, the prices quoted by California and London are so much lower than the prices asked in their own home market, that the transaction can only be regarded in the light of dumping.

"Negotiations are proceeding from which it is hoped that, in the light of the speech of the Prime Minister (Mr. Bruce) in Sydney, a bounty will be granted on the dried fruits exported."

The seriousness of the present position will be realised when it is stated that the crop of dried vine fruits in Australia this season is about 33,000 tons, and the quantity which needs to be exported is over 20,000 tons. On present figures, the export is being carried on at a loss to the growers of about £10 a ton.

Great Britain annually imports about 140,000 tons of dried fruits.

AUSTRALIAN DRIED FRUITS ASSOCIATION.

Meeting of Federal Council.

Export Bounty Needed.

The first meeting of the Federal Council of the Australian Dried Fruits Association was held in Melbourne, commencing on the 28th of May, the chairman of the Board of Management, having deemed it advisable to call the council together to consider several questions of grave importance to the industry. The following is the official resume, as supplied by the Secretary of the A.D.F.A. (Mr. W. N. Sumner):—

There were present 15 growers and two agents' representatives.

The chairman of the Federal Council welcomed the delegates. He was glad to be able to inform them that the health of the former President, Mr. W. B. Chaffey, was much improved.

Fitting reference was made by the chairman to the valuable services rendered the industry by the late Mr. A. E. Ross, delegates standing in silence as a mark of respect at the conclusion of the chairman's remarks.

Mr. H. D. Howie (chairman of the Board of Management) read his report to the council. Past happenings were dwelt on very lightly, and, as the report said in regard to same—"All these items may be dwelt on at considerable length, but they fade into insignificance before the immediate problems that confront the industry."

Export Bounty.

In his report the chairman outlined a course of policy, which, after

carefully considering, the Federal Council unanimously endorsed by passing the following resolution:—

"That this council endorses fully the scheme suggested by the chairman for the stabilisation of the dried fruits industry, including the question of export bounty, and requesting him to actively pursue all measures necessary to secure the desired object."

"In view of the fact that immediate action is imperative for the prosecution of the suggestions already made to the Federal and State Governments, they further request him to devote his time to this work until he can finalise the proposed arrangement with Mr. F. L. McDougall, or make other arrangements. The board of management to be authorised to adequately remunerate the chairman whilst engaged upon this work."

To fill the vacancy on the board of management, caused by the death of Mr. A. E. Ross, an election was held, and Mr. J. Gent, of Nyah, was elected for the balance of the first yearly term.

In answer to a query as to the work the organisers had performed, the chairman pointed out that, as they were not appointed until December 13th, as the territory to be covered was very great, it was impossible to visit all districts before the drying season opened. The board recognised it was useless keeping the organisers out amongst growers after a certain period, as, once growers had finalised their arrangements with "outside" sources, no real good could be done, and it was decided to utilise their services to push the Raisin Bread Campaign, and keep in touch with retailers.

Registration of A.D.F.A.

Mr. Howie reported on the events that led up to this action in South Australia. Considerable discussion ensued, and the Association solicitor was asked to attend the council meeting. Mr. Stawell (legal adviser to the Association) in attendance at a later date, advised the council to register as a guarantee company, as this would limit the liability of all members. Many questions were asked by delegates, and a long discussion ensued. Finally it was resolved—

"That the board go on with the scheme of registration on the lines laid down by Mr. Stawell, subject to a satisfactory memorandum and articles of association being approved of by the council."

Cartons.

Full information in regard to what was being done in respect to the stimulation of Commonwealth fruit sales per medium of the proprietary carton was given to the delegates.

The board, having completed all the necessary arrangements, anticipated placing the A.D.F.A. carton on

the market in the two smaller sizes by June 10th. The 14oz. size to follow immediately.

A discussion on the quotation of providing fuller reports of board meetings, etc., to the press found the council divided in opinion, some members contending that too much information was already supplied. The motion submitted under this heading was withdrawn.

Later, when the subject of providing the grower with a pamphlet or paper was under discussion, a resolution was passed in these terms:—

"That the question of distributing news to the grower be left to the board to consider during the next month or two, as to which would be the best method to adopt."

Deputation to Prime Minister.

With regard to a deputation to the Federal Government from the National Advisory Fruit Council, it was decided—"to appoint a committee of five from this meeting of the A.D.F.A. federal council to prepare a case on the problems of the dried fruits industry for submission to the Prime Minister."

Souvenir Boxes.

Mr. Edmunds was afforded an opportunity to place facts in relation to the "Souvenir Box" scheme before members of the council. The comprehensive programme outlined should greatly aid in big sales throughout the Commonwealth. This scheme, as already set out in the press, is a genuine advertisement in the United Kingdom (where the bulk of our fruit is sold) paid for by the Australian public, in lieu of the greatly harassed grower.

Publicity.

Strong recommendation having been received from both Mr. McDougall and our London manager that the Association should take advantage of the opportunity of bringing our dried fruit products before the British public, and also the immense number of visitors who will be attending the Empire Exhibition, it was resolved that the board be authorised to expend up to £10,000 on publicity in Great Britain, in such a way as they consider would achieve the best result.

To hasten the export adjustment of vine fruits, agents were instructed to finalise accounts as at May 31st, 1924, and, in regard to unrealised stocks already exported, agents are to treat same on the basis of their average result of stocks already disposed of for export.

Throughout the sitting of the council, Mr. Howie was in close touch with the Federal Government and the Australian Fruit Council, and he remained in Melbourne after the departure of the delegates to closely prosecute the special line of action entrusted to him by the Federal A.D.F.A. Council.

Pruning Grape Vines and Fruit Trees

Seasonable Hints and Illustrations.

VINE GROWERS will now be having a very busy time pruning and cleaning up their vineyards. We are reprinting some illustrations dealing with the pruning of vines, which have been found most informative, particularly to the younger growers. The pictures are from Mr. Geo. Quinn's excellent book entitled, "Fruit Tree and Grape Vine Pruning."

No. 1 sets out clearly the names of the parts of a fully grown Grape vine. Suckers should be cut out completely, and water shoots, unless required to fill up and form a new arm, should also be dispensed with.

Vine growers classify their varieties into spur pruned and rod pruned types. The following is a classification of the methods of pruning applied to some of the leading varieties:

Spur Pruned. — Aramon, Black Hamburgh, Black Alicante, Black Malaga, Black Frontignan, Black Mammoth, Belas Blanco, Buckland Sweetwater, Carignane, Chasselas, Doradillo, Dolcetto, Duke of Buccleugh, Early Green, Gros Colman, Grand Turk, Grenache, Gamay, Gouais, Lady Downes' Seedling, Lady's Finger, Mataro, Muscat Gordo Blanco, Muscat Alexandria, Muscat Hamburgh, Madresfield Court, Black Muscat, Pedro Ximenes, Pride of Australia, Palomino Blanco, Red Prince, Royal Ascot, Royal Muscadine, Red Malaga, Sweetwater, Santa Paula, Trebbiano, Trentham Black, Temperano, Ulliade, Verdelho, Wortley Hall.

Rod and Spur Pruned.—Crystal, Carbenet, Centennial, Daria or Ohanez, Malbeck, Pinot, Quick's

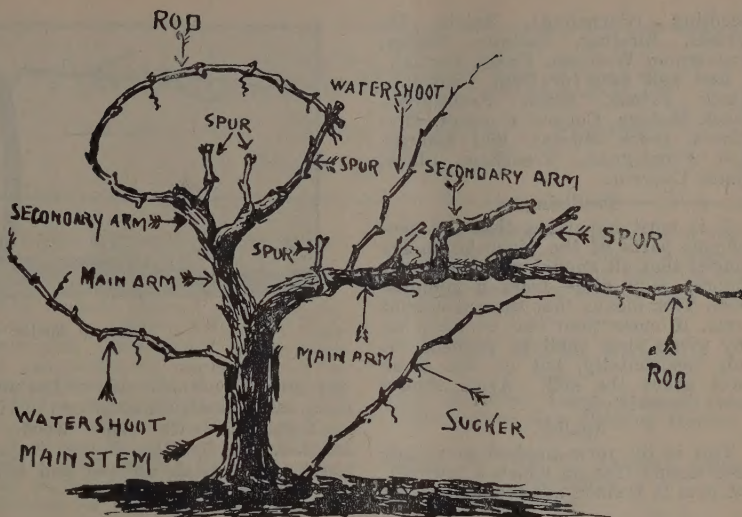
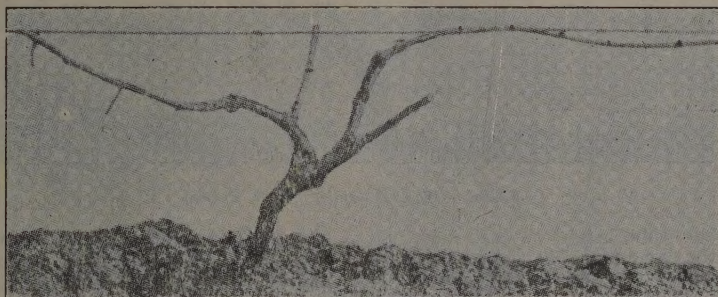


Fig. 1. Diagram of the parts of a Grape Vine.



Forming Bordelais Spalier. Fourth Winter Pruning.

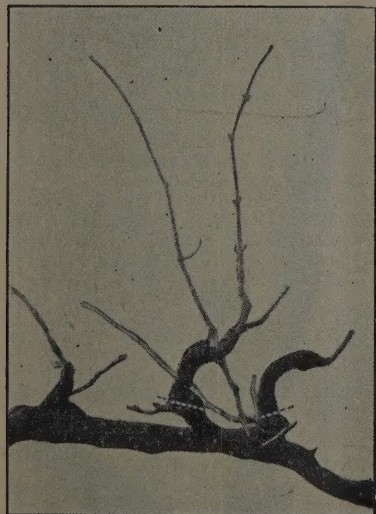
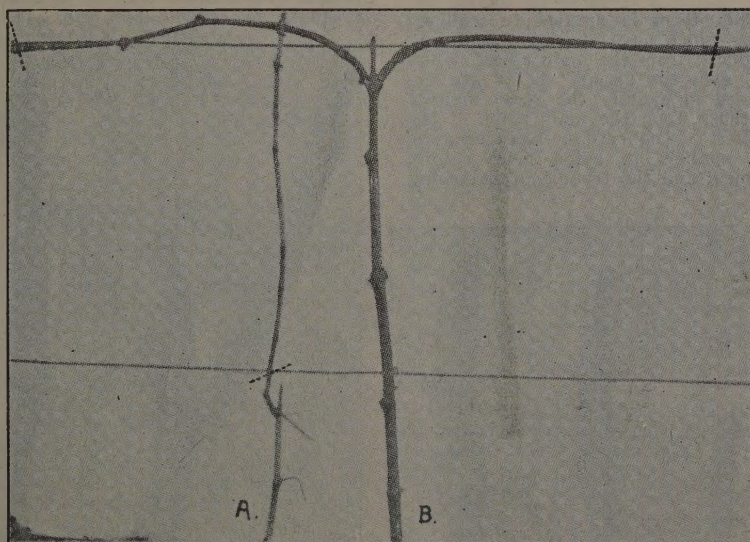


Figure 2. Trellised Vine. Reduce old secondary Arms at the Dotted Line.



Forming the Thomery Shoot. A. Shoot with ordinary development after being pinched once in Summer; position of Second Winter Pruning dotted. B. Resulting growth before receiving Third Winter Pruning at dotted lines.

Seedling (Cornelian), Raisin des Dames, Riesling, Sultana, Shiraz, Sauvignon, Waltham Cross, Sercial.

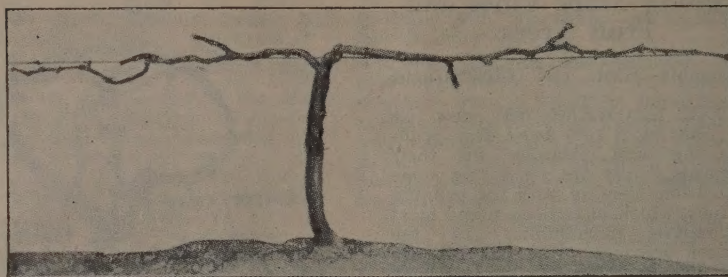
Rod and Spur or Spur Pruned.—Black Prince, Black Frontignan, Black Malaga, Corinth Currant, Mrs. Pines' Black Muscat, Red Malaga, Red Frontignan, Trentham Black, Zante Currant.

Trellising.

It is most important that the permanent parts of the plant be so arranged that all annual growths (fruit shoots) may arise from a common level. This means that the permanent arms, if more than one be used, on any given vine, shall be trained, not only horizontally, but on the same level above the soil. Arms should never be twisted.

Spalier.

This is the term applied to a trellised Grape vine on which a permanent arm is trained out from the stem



Thomery Spalier after Fourth Winter Pruning.

the growths on each side of the main stem, more particularly after the vine is furnished with fruit wood, is avoided. Cordons are known respectively as vertical, oblique and horizontal.



Mature Thomery Spalier: Spur Pruned.

at the same height on each side, and in the same plane, each pair (if more than one pair is retained), being on the same level. It is best to permit one vertical stem only, and one pair of horizontal arms to each vine.

Cordons.

This term is applied to trellised vines which have one main arm only produced from the main stem. Upon this arm the annual shoots are arranged in exactly the same manner as those upon the main arms of the spalier. The cordon is superior to the spalier, it being more simply formed, and the trouble of balancing



Fig. 7 (A) section begun too far below the bud weakens the shoot arising therefrom. (B) A possible result.

Vine Pruning and Training Trials.

The Gordo vines pruned to two bud spurs and trained as Thomery espaliers, have given the best average returns, states Mr. C. G. Savage, of Berri, South Australia. With Zante Currant vines, those trained as six-

armed espaliers on a flat trellis and spur pruned, the vines, rod and spur pruned, trained as single cordons on a T trellis, and those framed as espaliers on a flat trellis, the alter-

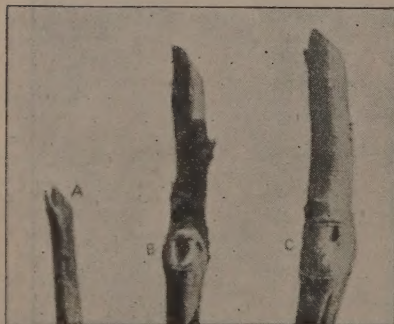


Fig. 8. Showing (A) Desirable position for section. (B) and (C) Subsequent Rapid Healing of the wound.



Fig. 9. Improper Sections. (A) Cut too far above the bud. (B) How to remedy the defect. (C) Evil results of neglecting (B).

nate vines being placed on the first and second wires respectively, and spur pruned have all produced over 2 tons per acre of dried fruit for the four seasons.

The Sultana vines pruned as Bordelais espaliers are giving the best results per acre.

FRUIT TREES.

Common errors in the operation of pruning deciduous trees can be corrected by referring to the following illustrations:—

At (A) in Fig. 7 a section is shown which has been cut too far below the bud intended to give rise to a leader, thus weakening the shoot arising therefrom. There is also a danger of the splitting shown in B eventuating in later years.

In Fig. 8 at (A) the position of the section to the bud is the most favourable to the speedy healing over of the wound. It begins about on a level with the base of the bud, and slopes obliquely off just over the apex of the bud. B and C show the rapid healing process. This rule is departed from when it is desirable for the new shoot to turn away at a broader angle, as well as on such trees as the Apricot, the bark of which bruises and decays very readily. In these cases a longer piece of internode is retained, temporarily above the top-most bud.

In Fig. 9 (A) is an improper section which can be remedied if cut as indicated at B and proper healing will ensue. C shows the results of A, if not corrected as at B.

STOP PRESS NEWS.

THAT A GUARANTEE FUND OF \$10,000 TO RECOUP AUSTRALIAN ORANGE EXPORTERS FOR OUT OF POCKET EXPENSES IN CASE OF LOSS HAS BEEN AGREED TO BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILSON.

IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT BETWEEN 40,000 AND 50,000 BUSHELS OF ORANGES WILL BE EXPORTED.

IMPERIAL FRUIT SHOW.

AS WE GO TO PRESS DETAILS ARE TO HAND REGARDING THE IMPERIAL FRUIT SHOW TO BE HELD AT BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, FROM OCTOBER 24TH TO NOVEMBER 1ST NEXT.

THIS IS OF ESPECIAL INTEREST TO AUSTRALIAN CITRUS GROWERS. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE APPLY TO THE EDITOR "FRUIT WORLD," 9 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE.

Kyabram Cannery.—Mr. Arthur Sandilands, previously factory manager at Messrs. Hoadleys Pty. Ltd., St. Kilda-road, Melbourne, has been appointed manager of the Kyabram Cannery in place of Mr. Ellingworth, who recently resigned.

Australian Citrus Industry

Insurance Fund : Crop Prospects : Exports.

News and Notes.

CITRUS EXPORT INSURANCE FUND.

The Federal Council of Citrus Associations has placed before the Commonwealth Government a business-like proposition in requesting an insurance fund of £10,000. The reasons for this were lucidly placed before the Prime Minister by Mr. Gerald Mussen at a recent deputation. A hopeful view is taken by the Citrus Associations in regard to the possibility of obtaining the help sought.

Briefly put, the position is this. Orange export is as yet in its initial stages. Small chambers have arrived with fruit sound, but larger shipments have proved to be more or less wasteful. The need for developing the citrus export trade is apparent to all thinking men, yet the grower who exports stands the risk of not only losing his fruit, but all the attendant expenses as well.

If the proposed insurance fund be adopted by the Commonwealth Government, and the fruit arrives home unsound, the grower will be reimbursed for his out-of-pocket expenses in the matter of freight, cases, etc., at a loss of the fruit only.

Many growers are willing to take the patriotic view of endeavouring to develop an export market. Needless to say, all fruit exported relieves a glut, and makes a more profitable market in Australia.

Negotiations are at present being conducted between the Citrus Associations and the Government, and it is to be hoped that the modest and reasonable request of the Citrus Associations will be granted.

* * *

Expert Investigation Needed.

At the same time there is urgent need for scientifically investigating the problems of shipping Oranges in ships' refrigerating chambers.

The excellent work accomplished by Mr. F. W. Wakefield relative to Apple export points the way for experiments of a similar nature in regard to Oranges and Lemons.

The Governments would do well to appoint a scientist to investigate matters relating to the problems of export—for instance, with Oranges picked from the same tree, some being shipped to England and others retained here, it has been found that whilst the latter are perfectly sound, the former have arrived in England wasteful.

The opinion is firmly held amongst the leaders of the citrus organisations

that if growers were assured of their fruit being carried home in a reasonably safe condition, no bounties, nor subsidies would be sought.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Crop Reports: Local Markets and Export: Two New Packing Houses.

Report by N.S.W. Central Citrus Association.

An interesting report relative to the citrus crops in New South Wales is to hand from Major Hallard, Manager of the N.S.W. Central Citrus Association. Same is as follows:—

Crops in N.S.W.—Generally the citrus crop is light, and may be expected to pan out in total even lighter than last year. This is due to the appalling spring and early summer conditions that obtained.

Irrigation Areas.—Both at Griffith and Yanco, the high expectations of a bumper crop which was expected about Xmas time are unfulfilled—heavy hot winds early in the year bringing off a large quantity of small fruit. Probably their totals will be in excess of last year, both in Navels and Valencias, but not a great deal. At Narromine the irrigation crop appears to be the same as last year.

Cumberland District.—Dural, Kenthurst, Glenorie and the Cumberland Area generally are lighter even than last year in all varieties, particularly Mandarins, which will undoubtedly be very short this year. The size and quality of Mandarins, however, will be good. In places good crops are seen, but generally crops are very light.

Northumberland.—Gosford, Wyong and Mangrove Mountain have generally good crops of better quality than last year, and perhaps larger total, except in Valencias, which are lighter. The size of the Mandarins is much better, and there will be little of the very small Mandarins so prevalent last year.

Hawkesbury, Colo., &c.—Crops here are of good quantities, and they are being marketed early as usual to anticipate frosts.

Kurrajong.—This district suffered very badly from the dry spell, and crops are lighter than for many years past in all varieties. Trees are in good heart since the autumn, and good crops may normally be expected next year.

Export.

The crop being so light, good prices are expected locally, and only very small quantities will be exported to England, and that only to keep our brand before English buyers in anticipation of a large surplus next year. About 2,000 cases of Navels may go, 1,000 cases of Silettas, and 3,000 to 4,000 cases Valencias.

Local Marketing.

Prices for this time of the year are reasonably good, extra choice Navels bringing to 13/- fruit only, extra Choice Silettas and Commons 9/-, Emperors to 12/-, Lemons to 8/-.

Packing Houses.

Two new important co-operative citrus packing houses have been established, and will be in operation in the course of the next week. These are situated in Kurrajong and Galston, and may be expected to grow into two of the largest and most important co-operative packing houses in the State.

Citrus Prospects on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas.**Organised Marketing and Packing Necessary.**

200,000 Bushels Estimated by 1928.

"I am of opinion that the solution of the problem of the Citrus Industry lies, to a greater extent than with any other fruit, in the hands of organised marketing and packing," states Mr. H. G. Such, the general manager of the Griffith Producers' Co-operative Co. Ltd.

Acreage at Mirrool.

The acreage planted at Griffith and Yenda—forming the Mirrool Section of the Irrigation Area—is approximately 2,000, made up of Washington Navels 1,284, Valencias 786, others 155 acres. There are also 304 acres of Lemons. The estimated crop of Navels for Griffith this season is 10,000 bushels, and Valencias 13,000 bushels. Yenda is not yet in bearing.

The majority of the plantings will be in full bearing in 1928, and estimating a low average of 1 bushel per tree, the crop should then reach

200,000 bushels.

Judging from the effect of bad drainage, seepage and unsuitable ground, it is improbable that the whole of this acreage will come into bearing.

The tendency appears to be for these influences to become apparent and effective from the 8th to the 10th year.

Even estimating that the figure mentioned is the maximum reached, it is sufficient to give cause for consideration as to what its effect will be on local prices in the future.

Undoubtedly this increase, conjoined to the increase in other irrigation districts in Australia, will involve a considerable surplus for which overseas markets will be needed.

There is still, of course, a considerable demand unfilled in our own country, and for the present organised bodies of growers would be well advised to concentrate on the stimulation of this.

Overseas fruit must be the best fruit and when a large proportion has to be exported, there is a considerable quantity of fruit below export quality for which markets are essential.

These markets can be found in the country districts by direct distribution.

It is not suggested that inferior fruit is to be sold in this way, but only fruit which is below the high standard of quality and appearance which the export market demands.

VICTORIA.**Citrus News and Notes.**

Crop Prospects.—Whilst no definite figures are available, it is understood by the Victorian Central Citrus Association that the citrus crop this year will be about 10 per cent. heavier than last season. Last year's crop was in the vicinity of 200,000 bushels.

Export.—The exports from Victoria this year will probably be about 10,000 cases (each case containing one bushel and a third Oranges). If, however, because of the Empire Exhibition or for any other reason, the market is good, it is anticipated that this quantity may be increased.

The "Esperance Bay," which sailed from Melbourne on the 28th June, is carrying 7,000 cases from Australia, there being 900 cases from Victoria, 1,000 cases from South Australia, and 84 cases from New South Wales, all of these being one and one-third bushel cases. The Western Australian consignment consists of from four to five thousand cases, each case containing three-quarters of a bushel. Portion of this fruit is for the Wembley Exhibition, and the balance for marketing in the ordinary way.

Tresco.

Mr. J. P. Greenwood, Secretary of the Citrus Association at Tresco, reports that the estimated local crops are as follows:—

Washington Navel Oranges, 14,000 cases; Late Valencia, 821 cases; others, 130 cases; Lemons, 30 tons.

"We are marketing through the usual V.C.C.A. channels," states Mr. Greenwood, "and export approximately 1,500 cases. The Oranges generally this year are of a uniform size, and are ripening evenly.

"Crops in this district are mostly light.

"We are always bringing before the notice of growers the advisability of careful handling and packing of citrus fruits.

"There are a fair number of split Oranges, for which we would be glad to find a market."

Gonn's Crossing.

Crops of Navels and Mandarins are reported as rather backward, but the fruit is of excellent quality and medium size, particularly suitable for long storage or export. It is anticipated that the supplies of citrus will be available early in July.

Bamawm.

Crops of Navels and Valencias are particularly good, especially the latter, although growers in this locality state that they only seem to bear on alternate years. The district is later than most other citrus districts, but the fruit is exceptionally firm, and carries well.

Echuca.

Report by Mr. F. W. Howell, Secretary Citrus Association, Echuca:—

The citrus prospects in this district are favourable, all growers reporting good crops. The Echuca district has been examined and reported free of Fruit Fly pest.

The acreage of our district is about 70 acres, the varieties being Washington Navels and Valencias and Lemons.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**150,000 Bushels of Oranges.**

Perth (21/6/24).

The Orange crop of Western Australia is estimated by Mr. Geo. W. Wickens, Government Officer in Charge of Fruit Industry, to be 150,000 cases.

It has not yet been decided what quantity will be exported.

EXPORT TO NEW ZEALAND.

Arrangements have been made by the V.C.C.A. to send regular consignments of Oranges and Mandarins to the New Zealand market.

Representatives of prominent New Zealand firms came to Victoria recently for the purpose of laying plans to place this trade on a permanent footing with the V.C.C.A. Steps will be taken to eliminate risks as far as possible by exchange of cable messages regarding the state of the market, and probably prices in New Zealand cities to which shipments will be made.

TO CITRUS GROWERS.

CITRICULTURIST, with extensive Californian, and some Australian experience, desires position as Manager of a Citrus Grove, or Assistant Manager of growing concern. Has thorough knowledge of cultivation, irrigation, and caring for citrus trees, the picking and handling of fruit, and a wide experience of fumigating with hydrocyanic-acid gas. Educated, good organiser, and used to being in charge of men.
Address, "PLUME D'OR," c/o "Fruit World."

Conference of N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Association

REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING AT BATHURST.

Formation of Fruitgrowers' Federation Approved.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Fruitgrowers' Association of New South Wales was held at Bathurst from June 3rd to 7th, presided over by Brig-Gen. Heane. There was a representative attendance of delegates, including representatives of the co-operative packing sheds from all parts of the State, the Citrus Association, the Deciduous Fruitgrowers' Association and other associations interested in the fruit-growing industry. The decision of the executive last year to admit the representatives of the co-operative organisations and allied industries, has undoubtedly strengthened the association, and has broadened the outlook of the growers (states the "Farmer and Settler").

Mr. Chaffey's Address.

In officially opening the conference, the Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Chaffey) referred to the harmony that existed between the Fruitgrowers' Association and the Department of Agriculture. Referring to the proposed Plants Diseases Bill and the Agents Registration Bill, Mr. Chaffey expressed regret that they had not been passed by Parliament last session. The representatives of other industries had raised obstacles, and legislation had been obstructed. Consequently these measures had fallen by the wayside. He hoped to have the Agents Registration Bill passed this session. The legislation placed on the Statute Book last year would relieve the financial burden by allowing the co-operative principle to develop. The markets abroad must be catered for and the growers must organise. With proper co-operation, co-ordination and standardisation, and a continuity of supply, the cry of over-production would be found to be without foundation.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the Minister, Mr. Heane said that the whole of the citrus packing houses of the Commonwealth were preparing a petition to the Commonwealth Government asking that effect be given to the request of the conference of Ministers for Agriculture that the importation of citrus fruit into the Commonwealth should be prohibited absolutely.

The general secretary's report and balance-sheet were read and adopted and the president (Mr. Heane), in a comprehensive review, outlined the operations of the association for the past year.

Citrus Expert Wanted.

After a civic reception, the conference broke up into sections to consider the proposals for re-organisation as that affected the citrus and the deciduous growers' interests.

Mr. Such, representative of the Citrus Association, moved that the N.S.W. Government be asked to appoint a citrus expert. In support, he said that the other States had effected great improvements in the growing and marketing of the citrus fruit since the appointment of experts. This was seconded by Mr. Coulson and carried.

Pest Control.

It was decided that the Government be requested to institute a thoroughly scientific investigation into Brown Spot of citrus and Passion-fruits, and also the breeding of resistant stock, and that the matter be vigorously pushed with the aid of similar associations.

Prohibition of Citrus Fruits.

Following upon the discussion upon the danger of citrus diseases, it was decided, on the motion of Mr. Nicolson, that the total prohibition of the importation of citrus fruits and trees be asked for, except for propagation and then only under strict quarantine.

Fruit Juices.

On the motion of Mr. Bruce King, it was decided to ask the N.S.W. Government to amend the Pure Food Act in respect of the manufacture and sales of fruit juices, by making it unlawful for such juice to consist of less than 75 per cent. of pure juice of the fruit named or illustrated on such container.

Marketing Immature Oranges.

Opinion was divided as to the advisability of asking the N.S.W. Government to frame regulations with a view to prevent the marketing of immature or dry citrus fruits. It was stated by some growers that Oranges were coloured by mechanical means, and put on the market as mature fruits. Mr. Such stated that in California the fruit had to pass a test as to sugar and acid content, and the standard has been worked out very closely and gave great satisfaction, as it protected both the grower and the consumer. On the assurance of the president that this regulation would not restrict the sale of second-crop Oranges, the motion was carried.

Arbitration Case.

Mr. Herring reported upon his visit to Melbourne to watch the interests

of the growers in the Commonwealth Arbitration Court in the claim by the Australian Workers' Union. The president said that another claim was to be made shortly, and he appealed to the branches and individual growers to support the association financially to enable it to resist the claims.

Sectional Organisation.

The conference, on the motion of Mr. Wilson, approved of the principle of the organisation of the industry into sectional associations for the distribution of fruit, such associations being formed by the amalgamation of district co-operative packing companies formed locally throughout the fruitgrowing districts to control the grading, packing and general preparation for market of members' fruit. The executive was asked to use every endeavour to bring such organisations into existence.

Fruit Fly Baiting.

Speaking in support of a motion that the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture be requested to make it compulsory for growers to set Fruit Fly traps and baits in those districts where fly was known to exist, Mr. Brown (Hawkesbury River) reported that although traps were not very successful, he had obtained very good results from the use of baits.

Mr. Coulson, in supporting the resolution, said that in the Gosford district it had been decided to discourage the growing of Loquats, as they were the carrying-over agents for the Fruit Fly. The motion was carried, as also was one by Mr. King that the conference favoured more stringent application of regulations for the control of Fruit Fly, particularly in the matter of picking up and destroying fallen fruit.

Mr. Herring reported that growers in the Batlow district had suffered considerable loss through the spread of "transit rot," and conference decided to ask the authorities to disinfect the fruit trucks.

Abandoned Orchards.

The abandoned orchards on the soldiers' settlement at Montavella were the subject of a discussion on a motion by Mr. Peacock that the Government should accept the responsibility of satisfactory upkeep and maintenance of orchards abandoned by soldiers, so as to prevent their becoming a menace to other growers.

Delegates expressed indignation that the Government should allow these orchards to become breeding grounds for pests which re-infest the other orchards, and that the fruit inspectors' instructions were ignored by the Department. It was stated that the Minister for Lands (Mr. Wearne) had given an assurance that all orchards would be attended to as if they were owned by individuals. Despite this assurance, however, conference decided to press the matter, and the motion was carried.

Such matters as the Plant Diseases Bill, the careless handling of fruit, the provision of refrigerated space on coastal and overseas steamers, the customs tariff, carriage of fruit, and a publicity campaign were discussed at length.

Plant Diseases.

In the course of a discussion upon the Plant Diseases Bill, there was evidence of opposition to the proposed registration of orchards, Mr. Nicolson stating that one of the main objections that he had had to meet was that in the proposed bill there was no limit to the amount of the registration fee. It was thought that much of the opposition would disappear if a limit of 1/- an acre were fixed, and it was agreed to ask that this be inserted as a safeguard.

Railway Matters.

Conferences resolved that legislation on the lines of that in Tasmania, where rough handling was a penal offence, be introduced in New South Wales. Other motions asked for better care in handling and prompt carriage of fruit.

Tariff Items.

Conference was almost evenly divided upon the subject of the tariff. Motions were carried asking for total prohibition of importation of certain fruits, and for restrictive duties on others, and a motion that the Commonwealth Government be asked to reduce the import duty on all commodities required to equip fruit-packing houses, including not only machinery and tools, but also ethylene gas and any other chemicals required.

The Export Trade.

Mr. Herring made a strong plea for a modification of the Apple and Pear grading regulations, and declared that under the existing grades only about 5 per cent. could be exported as "special." After discussion it was decided that the existing grades were unsuitable and that the Commonwealth authorities be asked to have them redrafted on American lines, except for colour grading.

Tasmania's "Blemished" Apples.

A discussion ensued upon the recent exportation of blemished Apples from Tasmania. Mr. Case, who attended the Australian conference in Hobart recently, exhibited some specimens of fruit that had been packed for export—small, green, immature Apples of about 1½ in. diameter and heavily blemished with black spot. It was decided to express the opinion that the quality of Apples exported during the past season to England seriously injured Australia's reputation on the English market and to urge that drastic measures be taken to prevent a recurrence.

It was decided to ask the Railway Department to reduce the flat rate on quarter-cases of fruit.

Proposed Reorganisation.

Mr. Coulson, on behalf of the executive, outlined the proposal to re-

constitute the Association under the name of the **Fruitgrowers' Federation of New South Wales**, a suggested constitution of which was placed before the conference.

After a thorough discussion, conference decided to approve of an alteration of the constitution designed to secure the enrolment of all persons engaged in the fruitgrowing industry into district organisations, and the affiliation of such into a federation, and to co-operate (as far as practicable) with kindred organisations throughout the Commonwealth. The affiliation fee was fixed at 7/6 for each member of the affiliated company or organisation, with a maximum of £40. Any co-operative company or association whose membership substantially consists of fruitgrowers may join the federation.

The control of the federation shall be vested in an annual conference, and each affiliated body shall be entitled to be represented at the conference by one delegate for each 20 members, with a maximum of two. The government and management of the federation shall be vested in a board of management, consisting of ten members, with power to add to their numbers as additional sectional organisations are formed. Mr. Heane was unanimously re-elected president.

A representative of Coastal Farmers' Co-operative Society Ltd. (Mr. Blick) referred to the necessity for development of the fruit industry along well-defined lines, including (a) the establishment of district packing companies, (b) concentration of sales in mainland markets, (c) collective buying, (d) wider distribution through country centres, and (e) advertising.

Election of Officers.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr. J. Heane; Board of Management, Messrs. B. W. King (Hawkesbury River), H. S. Wark (White Rock), T. W. McMahon (Kurrajong), F. A. Nicolson (Glenorie), N. H. Case (Batlow), W. J. Nancarrow (Orange), G. H. Wilson (Wilberforce), T. Brooks and H. V. Smith (Batlow).

The date and place for holding the next conference were left in the hands of the executive.

Members of the conference were taken to inspect the Bathurst Experiment Farm, and for extensive drives throughout the district.

Held Over.—Owing to exceptionally heavy pressure on space we have had to hold over till next issue the following articles:—**Lemon Curing** (by H. Wicks), **The Cold Storage and Transport of Fruit** (by F. W. Wakefield), **The Sugar Question** (by "Salesman"), **Strawberry Culture** (by R. Fowler, H. Henderson and others).

PERSONAL.

Dr. A. E. V. Richardson, Assistant Director of Agriculture, has accepted the position of Principal of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute in Adelaide. It is unlikely that Dr. Richardson will sever his association with the Victorian Department before the end of the year.

Dr. Richardson, who has had a life-long association with agriculture, began his career at the Roseworthy (S.A.) Agricultural College, and subsequently studied science at the Adelaide University. He graduated M.A. and B.Sc. in agriculture, and was afterwards appointed as assistant at the University Training College. In 1909 he was appointed Assistant Director of Agriculture in S.A., and two years later he became Superintendent of Agriculture in Victoria.

Under his supervision the average wheat yield to the acre in Victoria has increased from 10½ bushels to nearly 14 bushels. Dr. Richardson bred a number of new wheats, of which Gallipoli is probably the most valuable and most widely known.

In 1918 Dr. Richardson visited the U.S.A. as the representative of the Victorian Department. This visit was of considerable importance to the State, for in 1920 the Agricultural Education Act was passed, and Dr. Richardson was appointed Director of the School of Agriculture at the Melbourne University. He was the first recipient of the Degree of Doctor of Science at Melbourne University for purely agricultural work.

MR. McDUGALL RETURNS.

Mr. F. L. McDougall, the Special Commissioner from the Commonwealth in connection with extending the markets for dried fruits in the United Kingdom has just returned to Australia.

Mr. McDougall is now preparing his final report for the Government, which should be of very great value. It is certain that Mr. McDougall has done magnificent work for Australia whilst in the Old Country. By his ability and tireless energy he impressed his personality on the thoughtful section of the British public, and without doubt influenced the recent vote in the House of Commons in the preference issue.

MR. MISCAMBLE FOR TASMANIA.

Regret has been expressed by orchardists throughout Victoria that the services of Mr. C. Miscamble, Railway Commissioner, are being lost to the State, owing to his departure to take up a similar position in Tasmania. Mr. Miscamble has always shown much practical sympathy towards fruitgrowers' requests, and has given valued services to railway users generally. Victoria's loss will be Tasmania's gain.

Australian Fruit Advisory Council

Delegates from all States attend Meeting in Melbourne.

IMPORTANT MATTERS DISCUSSED.

THE FOURTH MEETING of the Australian Advisory Fruit Council, was held at Anzac House, Melbourne, from 27th to 30th May.

Mr. W. J. Foster presided. Delegates were also present as follows:—
Producers' Representatives.

New South Wales.—Messrs. N. H. Case, F. A. Nicolson, E. J. Polkinghorne.

Victoria.—Messrs. J. W. Bailey, B. S. B. Cook, W. J. Foster, W. N. Sumner.

South Australia.—Messrs. J. Donaldson, J. A. Parkes, J. B. Randall.

Western Australia.—Messrs. F. J. Beecher, A. T. Booth, Owen Sparks, A. Yeates.

Queensland.—Mr. W. Ranger.

Tasmania.—Mr. N. Campbell, M.H.A., Sir Henry Jones, Messrs. J. P. Piggott, M.H.A., and V. J. Skinner.

Commonwealth Officials.—Messrs. E. J. Mulvany, H. Souter, H. G. Dyer (Dept. of Trade and Customs).

State Officials.—Messrs. J. M. Ward and E. Meeking (Victoria), W. J. Allen (N.S.W.), G. Quinn (S.Aust.), G. W. Wickens (W.Aust.), P. H. Thomas (Tas.).

We give hereunder the resolutions carried at the Conference. Owing to pressure on space, it is not possible to publish the discussions, which were very interesting, delegates showing debating power of a high order. Further, the proceedings were harmonious, and carried out in a spirit of give and take, recognising the broad Australian aspect of the industry, and its wide ramifications.

Should, however, any reader desire additional information in regard to any particular subject, same will be gladly supplied on request.

RESOLUTIONS CARRIED.

Finance.

Moved by Mr. Booth (W.A.):—
"That a deputation consisting of the Executive Committee wait upon the Prime Minister with a view to obtaining assistance of the Federal Government in carrying on the work of the National Fruit Council."

Advertising.

Moved by Mr. Cook (V.):—
"That this Fruit Council desires to place on record its warmest appreciation of the efforts of Mr. Clapp, Chief Railways Commissioner of Victoria, and his fellow Commissioners in increasing the consumption of fruit, and urges the Railway Departments of other States to enter upon a similar campaign for the substantial reasons that increased consumption of

fruit, while benefiting the producer, is also good for the health of the community, and tends to improve railway receipts and enhance the value of fruit land."

Dried Fruit Exports.

Moved by Mr. Sumner (V.):—
"That the duty on small packets of dried fruit up to 4 ozs. should be 1½d. per packet."

"That the duty on Dates should be increased from 1d. to 3d. per lb."

"That this Council recommends to the Federal and/or State Governments that immediate steps be taken to constitute a Board of Control for dried fruits for the purpose of fixing an equitable adjustment of export quotas and securing profitable overseas markets."

Moved by Mr. Skinner (T.):—

"That the Customs Department be asked to amend the regulation imposing the wire strapping of 28 lb. hardwood cases used in the export of dried fruit, as in the opinion of retailers and all connected with the trade, the strapping of such boxes is unnecessary."

Embargo on Apples.

Moved by Mr. Randall (S.A.):—
"That this Council requests the Federal Government not to remove the existing embargo on the importation of Apples and other fruits from any country wherein the following fruit diseases exist:—Fire Blight, Pear Blight, Citrus Canker, Peach Yellow, and Peach Rosette."

Covent Garden Conditions.

Moved by Mr. Booth (W.A.):—
"That the Federal Government be asked to continue investigations into the marketing conditions in England, more especially those obtaining at Covent Garden, conditions which have been condemned by Linlithgow Commission. We suggest that the Imperial Government be asked to abolish the Covent Garden Toll System, by so doing leaving it open for other markets to be formed nearer the port of entry."

Sell Fruit by the Lb.

Moved by Mr. Case (N.S.W.):—
"That it be accepted that fruit be sold by the dozen instead of by the pound."

Rough Handling of Fruit.

Moved by Mr. Piggott (T.):—
"That this Council recommends the Commonwealth Government to investigate the rough handling of fruit cargoes with a view to framing Regulations giving power to penalise any person for rough handling, and to

co-ordinate with States which have legislation dealing with rough handling."

Blemished Apples Exported.

Customs Minister Censured.

Moved by Mr. Parkes (S.A.):—
"That this Council, having considered the question of the export to the United Kingdom of blemished Apples, and in view of resolutions of protest submitted by various State Advisory Fruit Boards, places on record its protest against the action of the authorities in permitting such export on the grounds that such permission did not reflect the opinion of the Australian Fruit Council, and that such action is likely to detrimentally affect the prestige of Australian shippers of other varieties of fruits."

Federal and State Apple Export Standards.

Moved by Mr. Case (N.S.W.):—
"That this Council endorses the following recommendation of the Conference of Ministers of Agriculture, held in Sydney on the 6th May, 1924:

"It is recommended that each State adopt the Federal Export Standard for Apples and Pears in interstate trade; also that the States be recommended to introduce legislation to provide for the adoption of uniform standards, for grades of fresh fruits for interstate trade, such grades to be in accordance with those adopted by the Federal Authorities."

Moved by Mr. Randall (S.A.) as an amendment to the above:—

"That provision be made for a fourth grade for interstate trade."

Moved by Mr. Yeates as a further amendment:—

"That the word 'State' between interstate and trade be included."

Moved by Sir Henry Jones (T.):—
"That the question of prescribing grades for canned fruits for Australian trade be referred to the State Advisory Fruit Boards in each State."

Immature or Dry Citrus.

Moved by Mr. Ranger (Q.):—
"That the Council write to the various State Governments to arrange for an Interstate Conference of Fruit Experts for the purpose of taking action to prohibit the sale of immature or dry citrus fruits."

Inspection Regulations.

Moved by Mr. Bailey (V.):—
"That the Federal Government be asked to periodically call together the officials in charge of fruit inspection in the various States, for the purpose of arriving at uniformity in the inspection and administration of the various regulations concerning fruit."

Moved by Mr. Case (N.S.W.):—
"That the Agricultural Department of all the States arrange that their officers should co-ordinate with the Federal Officers with the object of check inspection at packing sheds where possible."

Moved by Mr. Cook (V.):—
"That the New South Wales Fruit Advisory Board be asked to support

a request to the New South Wales Government to agree to the Victorian inspection area being extended over an area of twenty miles along the Murray River."

Moved by Mr. Skinner (T.):—

"That the State inspection fees in each State be reduced to the amount necessary to cover the cost of inspection of the product."

Scientific Research.

Moved by Mr. Ranger (Q.):—

"That the members of the Orange and Apple Committees discuss with Mr. Wakefield the best procedure to adopt to obtain scientific assistance for the examination of problems in the growing transport and storage of fruit."

"That such committees appoint a member or members to accompany Mr. Wakefield to Sir George Knibbs, Director of the Bureau of Science and Industry, with a view to the Bureau co-ordinating present and future research activities and linking up Australian research with that in other countries, particularly Dr. Kidd's Department in the University of Cambridge."

Moved by Mr. Case (N.S.W.):—

"That this Council endorses the resolution passed by the Australian Conference of Fruitgrowers on 30/4/24 with reference to the scientific investigation of fruit transport, and recommends that this, together with the resolutions adopted by the Council relative to research activities in fruit production, storage and transport be submitted to the Prime Minister with a request that additional financial assistance be made available to the Bureau of Science and Industry for the purpose of carrying on such activities."

Moved by Mr. Ranger (Q.):—

"That Mr. Wakefield be empowered by the authority of this Council to approach the underwriters and shipping companies in Great Britain in connection with securing financial aid to the efforts being made by the Federal and State Governments and fruit interests of Australia to place fruit transport on a more sound and scientific basis."

British Empire Exhibition.

Moved by Mr. Booth:—

"That the Federal Government be asked if the report is true that the High Commissioner has given the sole selling rights of fruit in the Australian Pavilion to one commercial firm, and also if such rights included Australian Exhibition fruit. It is considered that if the report is correct the fruitgrowers of Australia have not received the full benefit for their produce, and that such rights be withdrawn respecting any citrus fruits."

Stocktaking of Fruit Production.

Moved by Mr. Cook (V.):—

"That this Council regrets that the Governments of South Australia and

Tasmania have not yet seen fit to carry out the proposed census of fruit production, and urges the Fruit Advisory Boards of the States named to favourably consider the matter."

"That this Council requests the Federal Government to exempt from postage the letters containing the census forms to be posted to growers in each State."

Preferential Trade.

Moved by Mr. Cook (V.):—

"That this Federal Council thank the Prime Minister for his efforts to secure preferential treatment under the British Tariff for Australian dried fruit, and urges the Federal Government to again approach the British Government to secure a substantial measure of preference for these fruits."

Constitution of Australian Fruit Council and State Advisory Boards.

Moved by Mr. Case (N.S.W.):—

"That it be an instruction to the incoming executive to take steps to have a constitution drawn up in conjunction with the Crown Law authorities for submission to this council at its next meeting."

Moved by Mr. Piggott (T.):—

"That the State Advisory Boards look after their own internal matters and not bring them before the council."

Election of Chairman and Executive.

Mr. J. W. Bailey (Vic.) was nominated and duly elected as Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Piggott (T.):—

"That this conference place on record its deep appreciation of the hard and untiring work done by Mr. Foster as chairman of this council since its inception."

Moved by Mr. Case (N.S.W.):—

"That the election of members of the executive be delegated to the various Advisory Fruit Boards, and that each Board be given the power to vary the representative to any meeting where a particular branch of the industry is affected."

Freights and Exchange.

Moved by Mr. Booth (W.A.):—

"That a strong endeavour be made to induce the Commonwealth and other shipping lines to accept payment of freights on all fruits in London as is customary in other countries of the world."

Moved by Mr. Piggott (T.):—

"That this Council recommends the Federal and State Governments to instruct the High Commissioner and the several Agents-General in London to meet the Fruit Federation in England and shipping companies with a view to abolishing the present system of paying freight on fruits at port of despatch, and not at port of destination as is done by all other countries excepting Australia, in order to save the heavy expense of

exchange which has to be met by fruitgrowers."

Export Bounties and Insurance Fund.

Moved by Mr. Campbell (T.):—

"That the Federal Government be requested to take into consideration the matter of making provision for a bounty on the basis of 1/6 per bushel case on fresh fruits (excluding citrus) exported overseas."

Moved by Mr. Cook (V.):—

"That this Council approves of the scheme outlined by the Federal Council of Citrus growers of Australia for a grant of £10,000 to assist the establishment of an insurance fund for the export trade in citrus fruits from Australia, such fund to be administered by the Federal Council of citrus growers with a representative of the Federal Government, and such fund to be dispensed only in payment of out-of-pocket expenses, and that a deputation wait on the Prime Minister to place this matter before him."

Moved by Mr. Parkes (S.A.):—

"That the Federal Government be requested to grant a temporary expedient a bounty of £10 per ton on all varieties of dried fruits exported from the Commonwealth."

Moved by Mr. Foster (V.):—

"That a production bounty of 9d. per dozen 30 oz. tins and 1/3 per dozen additional for export be paid on all canned Apricots, Pears, Peaches, and Pineapples packed during the 1924-25 season; 50 per cent. of the pack to be exported if suitable."

Moved by Mr. Piggott (T.):—

"That during 1924-25 berry fruits, including Raspberries and Black Currants, be dealt with by the Commonwealth on the same basis as last year, with the addition that when these fruits are canned the bounty under the canning scheme be extended to Raspberries and Black Currants, and that at least 5d. per lb. be paid for the fruit when required for canning."

Gases in Ships' Holds.

Moved by Mr. Piggott (T.):—

"That this council requests the Federal Government and shipping companies to instal such apparatus as they consider necessary to indicate the condition of C.O.2 in the holds of vessels."

Branding Export Cases with a Number.

Moved by Mr. Booth (W.A.):—

"That it shall not be compulsory for orchardists to use numbers as shipping brands."

Abbreviations for Fruit Varieties.

Moved by Mr. Piggott (T.):—

"That the matter be deferred for twelve months."

Assistance to Grape Growers.

Moved by Mr. Beecher (W.A.):—

"That this council is in sympathy with the Grape growers of South Australia to secure the best prices possible for their fruits this year."

Importation of Citrus Fruits.

Moved by Mr. Nicolson (N.S.W.):
 "That this council favours total prohibition of the importation of citrus fruits under the Quarantine Regulations."

Moved by Mr. Parkes (S.A.):—

"That in the event of the Federal Government failing to recognise our claim for prohibition of the importation of citrus fruits into Australia, it is requested that the duty on imported Lemons be increased to 2d. per lb."

Empire Development Union.

Moved by Mr. Parkes (S.A.):—

"That this Council cordially supports the work of the Empire Development Union in its endeavours to have carried into effect the resolutions of the Imperial Economic Conferences, especially those dealing with preferential trade within the Empire."

A deputation subsequently waited on the Prime Minister, the various resolutions being ably explained. The Prime Minister promised that consideration would be given to every item, and requested that the growers' committees supply him with detailed information.

PINEAPPLE PRODUCTS IN HAWAII.**No More Cores.**

A decision which affects, in an important manner the Hawaiian Pineapple industry, was taken a few weeks ago, when the 12 members of the Association of Hawaiian Pineapple Canners agreed unanimously to discontinue entirely the packing and sale of Pineapple cores for human consumption.

The reason for this action was on account of large bakeries obtaining cores on the open market and using them in the making of pies and other products for which they were not intended, as a substitute for crushed Pineapple. It was also learned that at least one canning company was buying cores, repacking them with a mixture of crushed Pineapple and selling them as such, thus injuring the reputation of Hawaiian Pineapples.

"FRUIT WORLD" ANNUAL.

In answer to many inquiries, we have to state that the "Fruit World" Annual will be published as from 1st January, 1925.

PEAR GROWERS' ASSOCIATION NEEDED.

Speaking at the recent Conference of the Fruitgrowers' Cool Stores' Association of Victoria, Mr. John Tully urged the necessity for the formation of a Pear Growers' Association, expressing the belief that had such an association been in existence, a very large and profitable trade in the export of Pears would have been built up ere this.

Winter Work in the Orchard

PRUNING, SPRAYING

Practical Experiences, supplied by "Fruit World" readers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. C. W. Giles, President of the Fruitgrowers' and Market Gardeners' Association of South Australia, writing from his orchard at Grove Hill, S.A., gives his experiences as follows:—

Re winter work in the garden.

Spraying.

We do not need to do much winter spraying for any fungus diseases, as the situation of our orchard is very sheltered, and is kept well drained from any surplus water. Our main drain, which runs through the whole length of our orchard, is 3 feet square, and all side drains empty into this.

All our drains are built underground. The "Black Spot" is always found to be worst when the ground is soft and boggy with the winter rains.

We do a little winter

Spraying with Oil

for cleaning the trees; that is, the moss that grows on the branches. We also spray our Oranges to clean them of smut.

Some prefer Lime-Sulphur to oil, but our experience is that oil, if properly mixed, and put on at the right time, it is a long way the best.

Pruning and Spraying Jonathan.

With reference to variations in respect to different classes of trees. The Jonathan Apple grown in our district is one which needs very careful treatment.

In the first place, you must not prune him too hard for the first three years, and then only just what he wants until he comes into bearing. After that, prune him hard.

We do not spray him with Bordeaux Mixture, as 'one is likely to russet the skin. This variety of Apple, being very tender in the skin, shows the russet just as much as the old Scarlet Nonpareil. Borosdoffer (Russian Apple)—a beautiful Apple—but it shows the effect of Bordeaux very badly if applied on a warm day.

Pruning Apples.

My method of pruning Apples is to prune according to the requirements of the trees.

Jonathan, being naturally a weak, willowy growing tree, has to be pruned very lightly for the first three years, so as to establish growth. If pruned hard too early it is likely to become stunted.

London Pippin is just the opposite to Jonathan, it is naturally a strong grower, and does well in the hills dis-

trict, and does not take the "Black Spot" badly. You can

Prune this tree hard from his infancy, and he will thrive on it.

Dunn's Seedling is an Apple that is fast going out of favour in the Hills district, as he is subject to crack around the stem, and nothing that I know of can be used to check this. This is a great pity, as Dunn's is a very fine Apple when grown properly. I have seen this variety from Western Australia in perfect condition, and a very fine sample.

Rome Beauty, if pruned too hard, is likely to bear too large a fruit, which will not keep. We only thin our Romes out, just enough to let the light in to get good colour, and they seem to thrive on the treatment.

Cleopatra, to grow it properly in the Hills district, would not pay the ordinary grower, as you have to spray it three times with Bordeaux to keep the "Black Spot" down, and even then you are taking a risk.

If you prune this variety hard, you are certain to get "Bitter Pit." This is worse than "Black Spot." Cleopatra is known by several names, but the true name is "Ben Lomond," and was imported into South Australia about 65 years ago by my late grandfather, who got it from Rivers, the great English nurseryman, whose name was sufficient guarantee the fruit was correctly named.

The New York Pippin of Tasmania is not our Cleopatra, as some growers would have us believe; it is much smaller in the fruit, and is not nearly as good in quality; besides, it does not take the disease so badly as Cleopatra.

As far as pruning goes, I think some growers prune too hard for our climatic conditions.

We have had some very cool summers for the last three years, and the trees have not felt the effect, but if we have a very hot, long summer, and the trees are denuded of their shelter, not only will the fruit scald, but the bark of the tree will blister, and this will do the tree a great deal of harm. I have seen this done in several gardens.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. Norton H. Case, of Batlow, N.S.W., a member of the State and Federal Advisory Fruit Council, writes under date June 15th:—

Spraying.—The winter spraying is usually confined to an application of lime-sulphur, 1 in 10, with the addi-

tion of black leaf 40, 1 in 400, on trees affected with woolly aphids. This is applied to both pome and stone varieties early in September, or as late as possible before the buds burst.

This spray is important in the control of scale, and is very beneficial in preventing rust on Prunes. It has the advantage of being both a fungicide and insecticide, and, home made, is comparatively cheap.

After using it for a number of years I find it unnecessary to employ any other spray during the dormant period.

Spray guns are used with a pump pressure of 250-300 lbs. The usual spring sprays for the control of codlin, spot, mildew, etc., of course, follow.

Pruning practice in this district is influenced by the rich soil and heavy rainfall (60 inches). The tendency of practically all varieties of Apples is to very strong wood growth, and if hard cutting is practised the result is a lot of unproductive wood, and correspondingly little fruit.

Consequently the usual method with trees of bearing age is

a judicious thinning

with very little topping of the main leaders.

Jonathan laterals are left unpruned until they spur, and then shortened back.

London Pippin, being a very free spurrier, the bulk of the laterals are removed. The tendency of this variety to alternate cropping can be very largely overcome by judicious pruning, cutting hard when the tree is heavily spurred and lightly when a light crop is anticipated.

Rome Beauty is a difficult variety to handle in this district, the tendency being to tip bearing and bare wood. Once this occurs, it seems a difficult matter to get the tree spurred properly. I have found summer pruning very beneficial.

The cool store is proving a great boon to the shareholders. It is the invariable experience that the late-marketed fruit is the most profitable, and as this is a late district, producing a class of fruit specially suited for cool storage, some exceptionally good returns have been received.

The packing shed is in its first season, and with an unusually light crop is packing 45,000 cases. All fruit is pooled, and the pools finalised monthly. There has been a gratifying demand for their fruit, and a considerable direct-supply trade has been done at satisfactory prices. It is anticipated that with a good season 100,000 bushels will be packed next year.

The railway siding which adjoins both the cool store and the packing shed, greatly facilitates handling.

VICTORIA.

Mr. Jas. H. Lang, of Harcourt, Vic., writes as follows:—

Spraying.

The pests to which attention should be given, while the trees are devoid of foliage, are woolly aphid, red spider, mussel scale.

Unless the woolly aphid is particularly bad, I find it preferable to defer spraying until the buds are beginning to swell, the pests then being more susceptible to the spray.

Spray Mixtures.—Crude oil and lime make a stock mixture by slaking 30 lbs. lime in a barrel, afterwards making up to 30 gallons. Stir well before using. Mix 4 gallons of lime water with 4 gallons crude oil by pouring from one bucket to another several times, and then into spray barrel of water with agitator going. This is sufficient for 100 gallons.

Red Oil.—4 gallons to 100 water.

Lime-Sulphur.—6 gallons to 100 water. One application should suffice for red spider or mussel scale. Woolly aphid may require more, but it may be blown off by means of the spray gun when spraying for codlin moth.

Black Spot is not prevalent in this district, one application of lime-sulphur in the "pink" stage usually being sufficient.

Pruning Hints.

Pruning the Jonathan.—As this variety does not spur freely, sufficient laterals should be left uncut to ensure a supply of fruit buds for the following years. These can then be shortened or thinned out as may be necessary. The Jonathan tree

makes slender growth, and with a heavy crop of fruit spreads out.

A certain amount of spreading is advisable in order to admit sunlight and facilitate colouring, but if allowed to go too far will interfere with cultivation.

To prevent this, a screw eye placed on the inside of each of the main branches, at a convenient height, and a galvanised wire threaded through these and the ends joined, will hold the branches in position.

London Pippin and Dunn's Apples spur freely, and when the tree has reached bearing age, the principal work in pruning is the thinning out of the spurs to obtain fruit of best marketable size, care being taken to maintain a reasonable growth of new wood each year.

All trees should be left sufficiently open to admit light for the development of the fruit; this also allows the arsenate sprays to penetrate, and results in cleaner as well as better fruit.

Rome Beauty, if left to itself, will bear fruits at the end of the laterals only, and these are apt to get blemished by swinging with the wind. The laterals of a previous year being shortened to a convenient bud will then form fruit buds.

A light crop of Romes means large fruit, which does not keep or sell as well as smaller fruit, so a larger percentage of fruit buds can be left than on most varieties.

Cleopatra.—Lighter pruning, and heavy crops should be the rule, owing to the tendency of this variety to bitter pit.

Doncaster.

Mr. A. F. Thiele, Doncaster, writes:

June is the best month to spray for scale insects, red spider and woolly aphid, that is, on deciduous trees. We find that the oil sprays are most effective, and can be used at the greatest strength at this time of the year. We find that 2 sprayings at the rate of 4 in 80, following close on one another are very effective, and will not injure the trees.

Peach trees should also be sprayed for scale or aphid at this time, so that there is time for it to go off before one has to use the Bordeaux sprays for the fungus disease, which have to be put on in spring, just when the buds are turning pink, but not later, or else there will be leaf curl.

Later, when the trees are showing leaf, one will have to be on the watch for green aphid, and as soon as it is noticeable, give a spraying with Black Leaf 40 or any tobacco spray. This is most effective if the trees are sprayed twice in the same day.

Pruning.

In regard to pruning, there are various methods practised. Of course, young trees require different treatment from that given to old trees.

The first essential is to cut fairly hard back, so as to get the tree to sprout out limbs, until you have sufficient to make a well shaped tree—that is, say, about six or seven limbs, spaced fairly well apart, and after that, you can leave the wood a little longer, also leaving a few laterals (not many). This will have a tendency to throw the tree into bearing a little sooner, especially the Jonathan Apple tree.

When once the trees are in bearing, the laterals may be gradually shortened back and turned into spurs, but on no account cut them out clean, or you will have bare limbs. Many varieties will spur naturally, but one of the main things in pruning is to see that you get light and sun to every portion of the trees to mature the fruit buds for the coming season.

Quinn's Book Appreciated.

It would take some time to describe the subject fully, as each variety requires a little different treatment, also in different localities one has to vary somewhat. Much more may be said about pruning, but I think reliable books can be had on the subject; for instance, Mr. Quinn's book on pruning is very good.

Ardmona.

Mr. E. L. Young, a successful grower at Ardmona, Goulburn Valley, Victoria, gives his experiences as follows:—

1. **Winter Spraying.**—We spray Peaches with Bordeaux Mixture in August for Curl Leaf (6.4.40); followed by Red Oil spray for scale, etc. (1 to 25).

2. **Pruning.**—Most of the trees are pruned on the untopped leader system, care being taken in the early part of the tree's life to only leave 4 to 6 limbs. Once these are furnished with fruiting wood, the pruning is mainly cutting out enough old shoots to ensure a supply of new ones.

Apricots are pruned fairly hard to reduce the fruit spurs, and to try to secure good fruit, but of late years they have been very uncertain croppers.

Only Williams' Pears are grown here, and once the trees reach the bearing stage the pruning is mainly to reduce the number of buds (spur pruning).

Woolly Aphis Parasite.

Mr. J. W. Bailey, Narre Warren, writes:—"Like many other Apple growers, I am particularly anxious to have the Woolly Aphis parasite (*Aphehlinus Mali*) introduced into Victoria at the earliest possible moment."

(Continued on Page 345)

EDUCATING THE PUBLIC.

Subscribers' Photographs for City Press Suggested.

A subscriber of Tongala, Victoria, writes suggesting that it would help fruitgrowers by increasing the sales of fresh, dried, and canned fruit if the city press would publish photographs of the work entailed in producing fruit. Our correspondent continues, "I am confident many fruitgrowers would be willing to send photographs if an appeal were made in the 'Fruit World.'"

[Editorial Note.—We shall be delighted to receive photographs from readers for the purpose as suggested. Anything that can be done which can bring home to the city people the importance of the fruit industry, and the work of the producers, should prove mutually helpful.

It will give us pleasure to send to the city press any photographs sent in by readers, and when sending, will readers please indicate in which paper they desire the photograph to appear.—Editor.]

A certain farmer had a son, and this son left home to be a bootblack. The farmer is now making hay while the son shines.

Answers to Correspondents

Questions on all matters relating to the fruit industry are invited from readers.

Please write clearly, and on one side of the paper only.

When asking cultural questions, please give as much information as possible, i.e., as regards soil, altitude, varieties, irrigation, etc.

Mixing Sprays.—A subscriber at Auckland, N.Z., asked last issue—

(1) Would the best brand of galvanised iron, if used as a spray tank, stand such sprays as Bordeaux, Lime-Sulphur, etc.?

(2) Would two or three pounds of fresh lime per 100 gallons, added to the arsenate of lead, prove an advantage or not?

Answer.—A negative answer to both questions was furnished last month by Mr. J. F. Moody, of Toomuc Valley, Pakenham, Vic.

A different view, however, relative to the second question is expressed by Mr. J. A. Campbell, Director of the Horticulture Division, Department of Agriculture, Wellington, N.Z., who writes as follows:—

(1) Galvanised iron would not be a suitable material for the construction of a spray tank, owing to the action of sulphate of copper on the zinc coating of the iron.

(2) Two or three lbs. of fresh lime added to 100 gallons of arsenate spray is a common and advisable practice in minimising the danger of scorching, particularly if an acid arsenate is used.

Answer.—The Victorian Agricultural Department writes as follows:

In reply to your inquiry re mixing sprays, addressed to the Superintendent of Horticulture, the Chemist for Agriculture does not recommend galvanised iron for Bordeaux Mixture storage, but other sprays—such as lime-sulphur—could be stored in tanks of galvanised iron.

The effect of adding lime to arsenate of lead would be to produce some calcium arsenate and lead oxide. The "poisoning power may not depreciate, but the physical effect, that is as regards covering power, may be considerable." The addition of lime is not recommended.

(Sgd.) J. C. HATTON,
For Director of Agriculture.

* * *

To Pollinate Dunn's Apples.—A grower at Lancaster asks the following question:—

"I have two acres of Munroe's Favorite (Dunn's) Apples. I intend to cut down four rows and graft another variety for pollination. Please advise if 'Delicious' is a suitable variety to pollinate Munroe's, and, if not, which is the most suitable variety?"

Answer (by E. E. Pescott, Victorian Government Pomologist).—

Delicious usually flowers from a week to ten days later than Dunn's (Munroe's Favorite). There are quite a number of Apples flowering at the same time as Dunn's—notably Black Ben Davis, Buncombe, Commerce, French Crab, McIntosh Red, Pomme de Nieve (Fameuse), Prince Bismarck, Rokewood, Stewart's, Sturmer, and Yates.

Yates might suit if the soil be light. Otherwise Fameuse, Stewart's, Sturmer or Buncombe could be selected.

Answer (by J. H. Lang, Harcourt, Vic.).—

Delicious, as a rule, blooms too late for pollination of Munroe's Favorite (Dunn's).

Any of the following would be suitable:—Cleopatra, Jonathan, Gravenstein, King David, Yates, Esopus Spitzenberg, Granny Smith.

Apricot Culture.—A subscriber at Griffith, N.S.W., writes:—"I have a patch of Apricots, about four acres. They are four years old. In the second year some of them died out on account of too much water in the autumn. I planted them again next year, but a lot of the refills died again. I have been advised to plant Myrobalan stocks, and bud Apricots on. Could you tell me if this would be successful?"

Answer (by W. J. Allen, N.S.W. Government Fruit Expert).—

At the Yanco Experiment Farm Apricots which had been planted on Plum stocks did not prove profitable, and were uprooted.

The "Trevatt" Apricot was not among these varieties, and it is presumed this is the variety the writer has planted.

Plum stock will stand wet conditions very much better than Apricot.

Some growers in South Australia claim that in many places Apricots do very well on Plum stock.

Answer (by J. M. Ward, Superintendent of Horticulture, Victoria).—

Apricots do better in wet situations on Myrobalan Plum stocks than on other stocks.

POMOLOGICAL COMMITTEE.

A Correspondent Thinks Some "Ginger" is Wanted.

(The Editor, "The Fruit World.")

Sir.—In your editorial on this subject in last issue, there is one point I would like to draw attention to, viz., that of nomenclature. You state that "it was also felt that the committee was not receiving sufficient support, either from the industry or the press. The decisions of the committee with regard to the uniform names for varieties were not being generally adopted."

Over a year ago, I wrote on this subject to the "Tasmanian Fruitgrow-

er," but it drew no comment. I write now to you hoping the result may be more encouraging.

While I agree that growers and the industry generally do not support the committee as they should, I think the chief cause of the non-adoption of the committee's nomenclature lies at the door of the committee itself. Individual growers will not act on their own; they want a lead. That lead, in my opinion, should be given by the committee. They spend much time, they do valuable work, and pass many resolutions, but what becomes of those resolutions? To all intents and purposes they become dead, and lie in the grave of the minute book in the secretary's office.

What is the good of the committee passing resolutions if they do not follow them up in some practical way? If the committee would get busy and try and educate growers (I believe a little is done at Shows) as to nomenclature, some good might result.

My idea is that they should get into touch with the large co-operative bodies, nurserymen, agents, and anybody dealing in fruit, and get them to adopt correct names. It is no good one body adopting them unless all do. There is a crying need for uniformity, but it will not come by sitting still.

It is a fact that certain Apples sell better under the incorrect name than they do under the correct, and if the grower who uses correct names finds he is losing money by it, he soon reverts to the old way. How can we stop it?

One method that appeals to me most is that no Apples should be allowed to go to market under incorrect names; this would educate both buyers and growers, and there would be no chance of one mark receiving bigger money than another.

Two cases in particular come to my mind. Scarlet Nonpareils are much preferred under the old mark of S.P.M. instead of S.N., and, judging from account sales of fruit shipped to England from our local co-operative company, cases marked A.P.M. consistently bring 1/- per case more than if correctly marked K.O.P. Hit a grower in his "pocket," and it takes a lot of education to make him alter old methods. Nevertheless, I think it can be done if the Committee will lead vigorously.—Yours, etc.,

(Sgd.) S. J. BISDEE.

Bagdad, Tasmania, 15/6/24.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE IN W. AUSTRALIA.

In reply to a query regarding Strawberry Culture, Mr. G. W. Wickens, Government Fruit Expert, states that the main varieties planted in Western Australia, and which are found to be commercially successful, are "Melba" and "Sharpless."

Tasmania

Export and Local Markets. Successful Packing Classes. News and Notes.

(By Our Correspondent.)

THE WEATHER continues fine; clear bright sunny days following frosts, being generally experienced.

Pruning is now in full swing, the majority of stone fruits being finished. Numbers of growers are taking the opportunity of giving their areas a good deep ploughing. This, in many cases, was not possible during the season, owing to the sodden condition of the soil.

With the exception of varieties that are badly attacked with powdery mildew, the fruit buds are showing a healthy development, and indicate a good blossoming.

Overseas Markets.

The last vessel to load fruit from Tasmania this season was the "Hobson's Bay," which left on May 24th with 13,000 cases. The total exports overseas for the season comprised

1,019,697 cases,

of which 891,371 were forwarded from Hobart and 128,327 from the Tamar. This is approximately half a million bushels less than was forwarded last year, which was the record season.

The prices that are coming to hand for the later boats are much improved, Sturmer Pippin, Five Crown, and other late varieties averaging from 14/- to 17/6 per case.

There are yet about twelve vessels to arrive and discharge their cargoes, so if the price is maintained, the growers' average through the season should be much better than was first considered. The average costs this year for growing and placing a case of fruit on the English market will be in the vicinity of 10/9.

It is noteworthy that up to the present no reports have been received of fruit arriving in the condition known as "brownheart." This is no doubt due to shipping companies paying more attention to temperatures and ventilation, and may, to a large extent, be credited to the scientists who were responsible in showing the importance of the latter to the successful carriage of fruit.

A lot of criticism and press controversy have taken place in regard to the export of the "blemished" grade. This has come principally from States that have large home markets and can place their lower grades of fruit on these. Tasmania is in a different position, and must export 90 per cent. of the crop.

A quantity of matter has been pub-

lished which has only had the effect of prejudicing the consumer and trade against fruit affected with a superficial skin blemish. The prices that are now coming to hand for this grade show that if the glut of over-ripe American fruit had not taken place, that there would have been a fair margin of profit throughout the season; as it is, the average will be considerably raised by the late boats.

Empire Exhibition.

Reports that are to hand in regard to the retail sales of fruit at the Exhibition indicate that whoever has the Apple stands from which Australian fruit is sold, must be making enormous profits from the venture.

It is a pity that the Australian Commission did not offer the supply of such fruit to the different State co-operative organisations, instead of allowing a private firm with no interest in the production to handle it.

Accounts that have appeared in the press indicate that the fruit is being bought at low prices on the markets and transferred to the Exhibition, where it is retailed at as high as 300 per cent. above market price.

This, besides limiting the consumption of fruit, is defeating the primary object of the exhibition in giving a false idea of the value of the product. The Australian Fruit Council is asking for an enquiry into this matter, as it is considered that having been requested to arrange for the supply of the exhibits by the Commission they should at least have been consulted before the contracts for fruit sales had been let.

Fruitgrowers' Conferences.

The annual Fruitgrowers' Conferences will be held in Launceston and Hobart at the end of July, when the election of members to represent the industry on the State Fruit Advisory Board will be held. A number of important matters are down for discussion, chief among which are:—Export Bounty, Finance of Advisory Board, Inspection of Imported Fruits, Defence Fund.

Government Assistance.

Owing to the position of numerous orchardists throughout Tasmania on account of the abnormal season causing the failure, or partial failure, of crops, the Government is considering whether some assistance cannot be given toward next season's crops, and is requesting growers that are unable to carry out the essentials to send in applications stating the details of their position and their requirements.

Fruitgrowers are appreciative of

the sympathetic consideration that is being given to their cases. The majority are in an unfortunate position through no fault of their own, the season preventing them from carrying out either cultural or pest control measures efficaciously.

Some 50 applications have already been received, and it is expected that at least £5,000 will be required to meet the demands.

Packing Classes.

These have been carried out by the Fruit Division of the Department of Agriculture this season in sixteen different centres, at each of which two or three separate classes have been held.

The pupils have generally made good progress, although the season has limited the supplies of fruit.

The total attendance at the classes will number over 250 pupils.

Fruitgrowers are generally appreciative of the efforts of the officers of the Fruit Division in this direction, especially in view of the reduced state of the staff and the necessity of holding the classes at longer intervals. The Assistant Fruit Expert (Mr. H. A. Turner) has been in charge of the northern classes, whilst Mr. W. C. Page (Packing Instructor) has carried on the work in the south.

Interstate Fruit Markets.

The returns received from these markets have, throughout the season, proved very satisfactory. At present choice lines of French Crabs, Sturmer and Jonathan are realising up to 14/- per case, with every prospect of a substantial increase as the season progresses.

The quantity of Apples and Pears left in Tasmania now would not total much more than 250,000 bushels. This is mostly held in cold store, and no doubt will be held until late in the season in anticipation of fancy prices.

THE FIG INDUSTRY.

Smyrna Variety Recommended.

In a recent interview, Mr. C. G. Savage, Deputy Horticultural Instructor to the South Australian Government, who is also Manager of the Government Experimental Orchard, Berri, River Murray, S.A., stated definitely that he believed there was a great future before the Smyrna Fig industry in Australia, especially in the Murray Valley districts. Large crops could be harvested averaging between 1 ton to 1½ tons per acre. It had been demonstrated that a high quality dried Fig could be put up commercially, and that fruit from the Berri Experimental Orchard had been proclaimed by the commercial houses to be of the world's best.

In Mr. Savage's opinion, Australia should not have to depend on foreign countries for her supply of dried Smyrna Figs. An industry with an annual value of a quarter of a million sterling was awaiting development.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Ohanez Grapes on Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas.

"Season Very Satisfactory."

The season for Ohanez Grapes has just closed, states Mr. H. G. Such, of Griffith (N.S.W.), and very satisfactory results have been obtained. Again, the bulk of this crop has been sold away from city markets.

Considerable parcels went to England, Java, Canada, New Zealand and the inland country districts of Australia. 95 per cent. of the crop was packed in cork dust,

and there is still a fair stock on hand in cool store which is moving out at satisfactory prices.

There was an attempt at organising the Victorian and New South Wales growers, but, unfortunately, sufficient support was not accorded in Victoria, at which market prices were being quoted below those arranged for with the New South Wales growers. This was a very unfortunate happening, which tends to injure the cause of co-operation amongst primary producers.

Progressive Batlow.

The Batlow Co-operative Packing Company has erected a commodious wooden building, 60 ft. by 80 ft., on premises adjoining the Batlow Co-operative Cool Stores Ltd., with which it shares the railway siding. The shed is equipped with grading belt and conveyor belts to two sizing machines run by a 2 h.p. engine, also roller gravity conveyors.

The fruit is graded and packed by the shed, and sold to the best advantage under the "Black Cockatoo" brand for special and standard grades, and a plain label for C grade. A speciality is made of direct order business, as much as 600 cases having been despatched in this manner in one week. The fruit is packed in soft-wood Canadian bushel cases, imported direct in shooks, and made up at the shed.

The board is already considering the question of extending the premises for next year to provide more space for case-making and storage.

The packing shed employs a manager (Mr. C. V. Henry) and a foreman (Mr. H. Howard), both of Tasmania. From three to eight packers, and 10 to 17 shed hands have been employed, the total number of hands varying from 10 to 25, according to the supply of fruit.

Up to the end of April, about 15,000 cases of Apples and 5,000 trays of Pears had been packed. The company handles the output from 625 acres of orchard.

Off to Wembley.

Two lots of fruit were sent from Batlow to the British Empire Exhibition in April and May respectively, consisting of 24 bushels of Apples and Pears (in 48 cases) in the first consignment, and 30 bushels (in 60 cases) in the second. These were packed at the Batlow Co-operative Packing Shed, under the direction of Mr. H. Broadfoot, chief instructor of the Department of Agriculture.

Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area 1924 Citrus Season.

The position as regards citrus on the Area to-day is that there is a crop considerably lighter than last season, states Mr. H. G. Such, General Manager of the Griffith Producers' Co-operative Co. Ltd. At Griffith the crop is being mainly sold and packed by this company at very satisfactory prices, the bulk of the sales being made to retailers in the country districts or in half bushel lots to consumers in the city.

This latter method, which is receiving the encouragement and support of the press, is absorbing the whole of the odd sizes at payable prices. These sizes, it might be mentioned, usually go to the barrowmen, but by selling direct to the consumer, the cost of commission and retail profits are eliminated, which permits the fruit to be put in the hands of the consumer at a cheaper rate, and pays also for the extra cost of freight and cartage. The system appears capable of considerable development.

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Fruit Control in New Zealand.

Growers Favor Control for Local and Export
Trade in Pip Fruits.

The Annual Conference of the New Zealand Fruitgrowers' Federation met at Wellington on June 11th and 12th.

The principal matter listed for discussion was that of the Fruit Control Bill, which had been drawn up, circulated, and published prior to the Conference.

The Bill, which is designed for the purpose of controlling the fruit industry in New Zealand is in four parts, as follows:—

(1) Control of fruit for export; (2) control of fruit in New Zealand trade; (3 and 4) provide for levies and machinery.

Mr. T. C. Brash, in introducing the subject, said that the producers had been the most difficult people to organise. Many people were afraid that any Board set up might become arbitrary, but this was a mere bogey. No board could remain in existence which went contrary to the consensus of opinion in the industry. He moved urging the necessity of a Fruit Control Act.

Mr. Nottage (Nelson) seconded. The proposal was keenly debated. Mr. H. Turner (Dunedin) said that the hard-headed Scotchmen of Otago were dubious about handing over power to a board. They were not antagonistic, but wanted to know what the levy would be.

Mr. Tait (Greytown) said he was strongly in favour of export control. There were

nearly 1,000,000 trees of seven years' growth in New Zealand coming into bearing. Without control growers would be helpless.

Mr. Brash amended his motion to read—

"That this Conference of fruit-growers urges upon Parliament the necessity for an Export Fruit Control Act on the lines set out in the synopsis submitted by the Department, but with provisions for fixing a maximum levy and for making it impossible to market the fruit from any district on the pooling system unless at the expressed desire of that province as indicated by a poll of the exporters."

The resolution was adopted.

Local Control.

The subject of local control provided an interesting debate, and finally Mr. H. S. Izard moved—

"That the portion of the Fruit Control Bill dealing with local control apply only to pip fruit with a proviso that, in the future, any district may, by a majority of growers of any variety of fruit, have the right of voting control over that variety."

The motion was seconded by Colonel Gray, and carried without dissent.

Mr. T. C. Brash then moved—

"That this Conference recommend and urge upon the Government the necessity of bringing into operation a Local Fruit Control Act on the basis of part two of the proposed Fruit Control Act, with a proviso that local control will apply only to pip fruit until such time as control is asked for by a majority vote of growers of any other class of fruit."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Izard and carried unanimously, with prolonged applause.

The following resolution from the Executive was then carried—

"That this Conference instructs the Board to set up a Committee to work on behalf of the passing of the Fruit Control Bill."

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FRUITGROWING IN CALIFORNIA.

Victorian Agent-General Praises Methods.

Mr. George Fairbairn, the Agent-General for Victoria, interviewed by the Australian Press Association in London on June 1st, stated that he had had a most instructive tour of the Californian fruitgrowing districts, where great progress was being made with irrigation, and the fruit output was being enormously increased. The handling and packing of fruit were managed in a most efficient way. Mr. Fairbairn stated he would report officially on the whole subject shortly.

Personal

Colonel Eccles Snowden, M.H.A., who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Ashbolt as Agent-General for Tasmania, has arranged to leave Tasmania on July 15th for London, via Sydney, New Zealand, and the Panama Canal. He should reach London in the last week in August.

Mr. I. F. Glenister has been appointed by the Australian Dried Fruits' Association to assist in South Australia with the sales of cartoned fruit, window displays, raisin bread campaign, and generally to push the sale of dried fruits in South Australia.

Mr. J. W. Howie, president of the Batlow (N.S.W.) Co-operative Packing Company, has resigned owing to having received an appointment at the Gatton (Qld.) Agricultural College. Mr. H. V. Smith has been elected president in his place.

Noted Scientist Leaves.

Mr. F. W. Wakefield, who recently conducted the highly successful experiment in regard to the transport of Apples in cold storage, sailed for England on the "Esperance Bay" on June 28th, to fill an appointment at the Bristol University.

As this ship carries about 7,000 cases of Oranges, Mr. Wakefield has courteously consented to give as much attention as possible to the conditions, etc., under which the fruit travels.

Mr. Wakefield has further agreed to assist in the sale of dried fruits by taking specimens of the souvenir boxes and small cartons to introduce same to his fellow passengers.

It is a pity that Australia is losing the services of this talented scientist, and the hope is expressed that he may subsequently return to Australia with still wider knowledge to enable him to carry out the valuable work he has already so ably commenced.

AN EFFICIENT OFFICER.

Mr. E. J. Mulvany Appreciated.

At the recent meeting of the Australian Fruit Advisory Council a vote of appreciation of the Secretary, Mr. E. J. Mulvany, was carried with acclamation, after several of the delegates had spoken in terms of warm approval of Mr. Mulvany's ability and courtesy.

In replying, Mr. Mulvany thanked the delegates for their kind expression of appreciation, at the same time mentioning the efficient help he had received from Mr. H. Souter and others on the staff.

The resolution of appreciation was altered to include Mr. Mulvany and his staff.

Queensland's Fruit Marketing Organisation.

Complete Control is Vested in Committee of Direction.

Experiences with Pineapples and Bananas.

An Address before the National Fruit Advisory Council by Mr. W. Ranger.

THE MARKETING OF FRUIT, on both local and overseas markets, is a matter of pressing importance.

Queensland has adopted a system, which is described by its chief exponent (Mr. W. Ranger) as "compulsory co-operation."

At the request of the National Fruit Advisory Council, which recently met at Melbourne, the Chairman of the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (Mr. W. Ranger) delivered an address on this subject, of which the following is a concise resume:—

QUEENSLAND'S FRUIT MARKETING organisation operates under a special Act of Parliament passed in November, 1923.

History of the Act.

In 1922 the Queensland Government made available the sum of £25,000 for the purpose of agricultural organisation. £30,000 was granted for the year ending 30th June, 1924, and for the next four years the Government will subsidise £1 for every £1 raised by the producers' organisation. A Council of Agriculture was created consisting of nineteen producers' representatives and six Government nominees.

The State was divided into nineteen districts, each having a District Council, from each of which a representative was elected to the Council of Agriculture. These District Councils were elected from smaller bodies known as Local Producers' Associations, which comprise the primary producers in any particular locality, irrespective of their particular industry. Thus dairymen, fruitgrowers, general agriculturists, etc., were linked up in the one organisation, and this paved the way for the sectional organisation of the fruit industry.

2. The Council of Agriculture was divided into Committees. The Fruit Committee, after immediate problems of the industry had been dealt with, considered that a comprehensive review of the marketing of Queensland fruit was necessary. To this end additional members were appointed so that the augmented Committee was fully representative of all fruit interests. A delegation was appointed to visit other Australian States and the marketing methods of other countries were closely studied. The evidence so obtained was analysed and conclusions arrived at. Concrete proposals were then made.

The Queensland Fruit Marketing Organisation Act was made law at the request of the growers.

Under the Act complete power relating to the transport and marketing of all Queensland fruits (wholesale and retail) is vested in a Committee of Direction.

Finance is derived from agents' rebates, railway rebates, barrow rentals, and trading profits.

Pineapples and Bananas are now distributed by the Committee of Direction.

Commission agents in Southern markets have been limited, and these operate under an agreement with the Committee.

Pineapple distribution is essentially a cannery proposition. Supplies and deliveries are now organised, and growers are receiving better prices.

In the matter of transport the Committee has taken over the business of the Southern Queensland Fruit Society Ltd.

The Committee of Direction is organising the "country distribution trade," and will open retail shops where necessary.

3. The condensed evidence, conclusions and concrete proposals were embodied in a special pamphlet issued to every registered fruitgrower at the expense of the Council of Agriculture. Local Associations were asked to call their fruit members together to discuss the findings of the Committee, and to appoint a delegate to a Conference to finalise matters. This Conference was held on the 19th and 20th of July, 1923, and the recommendations of the Committee were adopted almost unanimously.

4. The Government was then asked to give effect to the request of the Conference, and in November the Fruit Marketing Organisation Act of 1923 was placed on the Statute Book.

Provisions of the Act.

1. The keynote of the Act is "control." The Committee formed the opinion that even in highly organised countries, such as California, reliance upon the voluntary principle has been demonstrated to be inadequate for fully efficient fruit marketing organisation and distribution. In our own

country the well established Australian Dried Fruits' Association has become increasingly more embarrassed by the growers outside the Association not exporting a reasonable quota. The Act, therefore, is designed to prevent minority frustration of the endeavours of the majority.

2. Complete control is vested in a Committee of Direction of ten members. This body, although vested with full powers, is not an autocratic body. It is elected by the various sectional Committees, viz., Banana, deciduous, Pineapple, citrus and other fruits, which Committees have

power of recall

of their nominees if the policy of the Committee of Direction is not in accord with the policy of the Sectional Committee. These Sectional Committees are fully representative of each fruitgrowing district, e.g., the Banana Committee has 44 members, the Deciduous 25, the Pineapple 23, the Citrus 17, and the other fruits 11, so that the growers completely control the situation.

3. The control extends even to the retailing, if necessary.

The Act in Operation.

Finance.—Apart from the assistance rendered by the Council of Agriculture in making possible the review of the industry and its consideration by growers, no Government assistance has been asked for. A bank overdraft was readily obtained, but the scheme has been self supporting from the start, and additionally, savings amounting to, at least

£15,000 per year

have been announced to growers. The revenue is obtained from—

(a) Agents' rebates; (b) Railway rebates; (c) Barrow rentals; (d) Hawkers' licenses; (e) Profits from retail selling; (f) Profits from buying for country trade.

Our policy of financing is to take as a source of revenue any savings affected by co-operative handling, and which would not be available to individual growers. When such savings are in excess of what is required, the excess amounts are refunded to growers by means of reductions in some particular way, e.g., reduction on rail freights.

Commission Agents.

The policy of the Committee is to frankly recognise the sphere of producer and distributor, and to make use of existing methods of distribution where such are efficient and economical. In pursuance of this policy it was decided to limit the number of Commission Agents on the Southern markets, and agreements were entered into with them. In Brisbane, agreements are unnecessary, as regulations under the Act will suffice.

Limitation of agents was not adopted as a means of obtaining rebates. These are incidental. It was adopted because we believe that markets are largely at the mercy of weak

holders. Our policy has not eliminated competition, on the contrary, it has intensified it. Each week a circular is published for the growers showing—

(a) The quantity of their fruits sold by each individual agent;

(b) The highest, lowest, and average price obtained.

This has resulted in each agent doing his utmost to maintain prices.

The agents selected by us constitute an Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of our representative on that particular market. They meet weekly. Many helpful suggestions have been received.

A feature of their deliberations is an estimate of quantities (that their particular market can absorb) for four separate weeks ahead, at an approximate average. Our aim is to allocate supplies according to requirements as far as possible.

Limitation has proved very successful and prices have been well stabilised, especially as regards Bananas.

Pineapples.

To have attempted to radically alter the marketing of all fruits immediately would have been to court disaster, and when the scheme was first proposed, it was laid down that reforms would be brought about gradually. One section, however, the Pineapple section, called for immediate attention. The Pineapple is harvested all the year round, but the bulk of the crop is marketed in two main crops—

(a) January to March; (b) June to August.

During these periods supplies are much in excess of fresh fruit requirements, and 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. of the crop has to be canned. Individual canners made their arrangements with individual growers or centres, and the prices paid have been very unsatisfactory for a considerable period. In addition, each canning season there was a period in which supplies were so plentiful that canneries became congested and consignments had to be stopped.

As no means of effective storage for this sub-tropical fruit is known, the result was that the fresh fruit market used to break to ruinous prices at which prices some canners used to operate and subsequently undercut the canned fruit prices. Canners used this undercutting as an argument against giving a better price to the grower.

Many growers believed that the solution lay in more effective fresh fruit distribution.

The Committee decided—

(a) To control all cannery supplies:

(i.) The canners were notified that all Pineapples purchased by them must be purchased through the Committee of Direction;

(ii.) Brisbane Agents were instructed not to sell below 4/- per case, which was 6d. per case above factory price.

As a result, 3/6 per case was obtained from the canners. They had offered 3/2½.

(b) To endeavour to stimulate fresh fruit sales;

(c) To advise allocations for Southern markets;

(d) Control of factory supplies involved obtaining—

(i.) Estimates of crop from producing centres;

(ii.) Canners total weekly and daily requirements.

As practically all the fruit is consigned by rail to the factories, the following procedure was adopted—

1. All supplies were sent through a loader appointed by the Committee at each centre;

2. The loaders were in telephonic communication with Head Office daily, reported their loadings, and were instructed to which factory to send;

3. Supplies were allocated to the factories according to their capacities;

4. Growers were advised in what stage to pick their fruit and every effort was made to have the gardens kept well picked up in order to meet the inevitable glut period.

When the critical time arrived (this cannot be forecasted with any certainty) the canners were all working at their utmost capacity, and no hold-up of supplies resulted. The fresh fruit market was therefore unaffected, and never fell below the prescribed minimum price for the season.

As a result of the summer operations, a price of 4/- per case has been fixed for the winter pack, which is an increase of 1/6 per case on last winter's price.

(b) Fresh Fruit Distribution.—

1. Representatives were sent into various likely districts to obtain orders from retailers;

2. Two packing sheds were established;

(3) A "direct to the consumer" effort of single case lots was made. This included special cardboard carton containers for quick and cheap transit by passenger train at special rates granted by the Railway Commissioner. It was found—

(1) Orders from retailers gradually dwindled, they preferring to draw all their fruit requirements from the one agent.

(2) Pineapple sales were difficult to stimulate because of the seasonal abundance of other fruits.

(3) The summer crop was uncertain in carrying and keeping qualities.

(4) The special efforts in many cases cut across existing channels of

distribution, and little or no increase of consumption probably resulted in these cases.

It was definitely demonstrated that distribution efforts alone were inadequate, and that the Pineapple problem is primarily a cannery one. Arrangements have been made, therefore, for an increase in cannery capacity to meet the hitherto critical two or three weeks, and have been concentrated on securing a better cannery price. The efforts have been successful, only because complete control of the crop by the Committee has enabled the canners to operate with confidence.

Bananas.

During the period under review supplies of Bananas have not been in excess of market requirements owing to drought conditions. By September, however, owing to more favourable weather conditions, supplies will be largely increased. Our efforts, therefore, have been chiefly directed to preparing for this contingency.

(1) Limitation of Southern agents with resultant committee work has stabilised the market very successfully.

(2) A thorough investigation is being made to remedy deterioration of the Banana after ripening.

(3) The University of Queensland is conducting ripening experiments at our request which, if successful, will be of far reaching importance.

(4) Special efforts are being made to ensure satisfactory grading and packing. Reports on faulty packs are sent weekly by our representatives, and the Government packer is concentrating on Bananas. He has spent some time on the southern markets examining consignments, taking photographs, and ascertaining the brands chiefly at fault. After a period of education, grading and packing will have to be satisfactory, or the fruit will not be allowed to be marketed.

Deciduous, citrus and other fruit have not been yet dealt with apart from matters of detail and transport arrangements.

Transport.

This was previously handled by the Southern Queensland Fruitgrowers' Society, but was taken over by the Committee of Direction. Three special trains leave Queensland weekly for the South, carrying a total of 800 to 400 tons. Loaders at the various stations receive the fruit from the growers and consign to the Committee; we have representatives at the various markets.

The deciduous fruit crop of the Stanthorpe district is handled during a short period (December to April), and special trains run daily to Brisbane, carrying up to 150 tons of fruit and vegetables. Special truck loads are also arranged for other centres. These consignments are all received by our representative, and handed over to the agents.

Country Distribution.

Apart from distribution to retailers which is being undertaken by us, an interesting experiment is being conducted which may assume big proportions. Some of the smaller towns in the north of the State have been inadequately served at expensive rates in the past. At the request of Mr. Riordan, M.L.A., we arranged to forward a truck of fruit and vegetables at wholesale prices to the Cloncurry district. Owing to floods, this did not get to its intended destination, but the idea appealed to the towns concerned.

The Richmond Shire Council took up the matter, and their energetic Shire Clerk now collects orders and wires weekly requirements. We consign in bulk and the trade has rapidly increased. Inquiries and orders are now being received from other centres.

Retail Trade.

The scheme of marketing would not be complete unless retail trade was taken into account. We propose to open up eventually retail establishments in localities inadequately served. At present we have a stall in Brisbane near the railway station showing probably the finest display of fruit in the city, and a high class show in an arcade recently opened.

Street barrows and hawkers throughout the State come under our jurisdiction. At present these are licensed by us, but probably next year the barrows will be operated directly by us under the more efficient system than now obtains.

Account Sales.

Duplicate account sales are forwarded to us by our selected agents, and from these sales summaries are compiled weekly. This is a service much appreciated, and is proving very helpful to us. For a short time all cheques passed through our office, but this proved very unsatisfactory, and the idea was abandoned.

Conclusion.

In the concrete proposals adopted by the Conference was the following clause, "Fruit to be allowed at the outset to filter through to existing channels, control gradually to be exercised as the bringing to fruition of a policy of extension of markets justifies this, or as an approaching glut season renders this urgently desirable." This policy is being carried out, and the transition is made as easy as possible.

It would have been easy to have made a spectacular display, and used to the full the big powers conferred upon us, but such would almost certainly have ended disastrously. We are moving quietly and methodically towards our goal and making sure of each step.

We do not claim that all our methods are applicable to every State, but we do claim that the principle behind our movement is sound, and

its adoption inevitable if the fruit industry in Australia is to be soundly reestablished.

We are producing at an abnormal time under peculiar conditions. A big impetus was given to production without any corresponding increase of markets. All sections are experiencing difficulty.

Inasmuch as the Australian production of some fruits is entirely or almost entirely confined to Queensland, e.g., Pineapples and Bananas, our Queensland Act is sufficient to meet the situation.

With other fruits, State legislation may not be fully adequate, and Federal legislation may have to be sought as is being done by the Dried Fruits industry and by the dairymen.

Concerted action by fruitgrowers on a sectional basis would result in immense benefits to the industry, and the time is ripe for local organisation, State organisation, and complete Federal organisation.

QUEENSLAND NEWS & NOTES.

Fruit Marketing.

First Permanent Appointments.

An Order-in-Council was issued on June 13th constituting the first permanent appointment under the Fruit Marketing Organisation Act for 12 months from June 12th:—

Banana Representatives.—Messrs. W. A. Cathcart (Landsborough), W. B. Christie (Currumbin).

Pineapple Representatives.—J. A. Thomas (Montville), W. Chattaway (Cleveland).

Citrus Representatives.—L. G. Swain (Flaxton), Jas. Collins (Redland Bay).

Deciduous Representatives.—J. S. Mehan (Stanthorpe), D. Pfrunder (Applethorpe).

Other Fruits' Representatives.—C. C. Boulter (Bowen).

Council of Agriculture Representatives.—L. R. Macgregor (Brisbane).

The marketing of all Queensland fruits is now vested in the Committee of Direction. Any person who obstruct or impede the committee in exercising any of the functions, powers, authorities, duties, and responsibilities vested in them by the Act shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding £50.

"Bunchy-Top."

Disappearing from Plantations.

Some interesting information has reached Brisbane to the effect that the dreaded Banana disease (Bunchy-Top) was not spreading on the Queensland side of the Tweed. Many growers state that the disease is disappearing from some of the plantations.

It is thought that much good will accrue from the investigations of the capable scientists, who have been appointed to study the problem.

Scientists Appointed.

Toward the latter end of last year the Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry laid a proposal before the Federal Government that the Commonwealth, the N.S.W., and Queensland Governments should each contribute £1,500 for the scientific investigation of Bunchy Top. This was agreed to, and a committee consisting of Professor R. D. Watt, M.A., B.Sc. (Prof. of Agriculture, Sydney University), Professor E. G. Goddard, B.A., D.Sc. (Prof. of Biology, Queensland University), Professor Osborn (University of Adelaide), was appointed to discuss and recommend as to the manner in which the funds should be employed. After a good deal of enquiry and numerous meetings, certain recommendations were made. The committee was faced with the difficulty of securing the necessary highly qualified scientific man.

Their second recommendation embodied the appointment of a junior scientist, who was to work under a supervisor. To work in co-operation with him a horticulturist was to be appointed.

Professor E. G. Goddard, B.A., D.Sc., has taken over as Supervisor of the Investigations; Mr. C. J. R. Magee, B.Sc. Agr. of N.S.W. Dept. of Agriculture, was appointed as Assistant Plant Pathologist, and Mr. H. Collard, of the Queensland Department of Agriculture, has received appointment as horticulturist.

Mr. Magee and Mr. Collard will be stationed permanently in the field, while Dr. Goddard will spend about ten days a month in the field working on the problem.

A biological laboratory

is being equipped at Tweed Heads, which is the centre of a bad Bunchy-Top area, embracing land both on the N.S.W. and Queensland side of the border. Here the disease will be studied along orthodox phytopathological lines, with the prime object of arriving at the cause of the malady.

Microscopical, cultural and field observations, as well as experiments on potted specimens, will be carried out.

An experimental plot is being laid out, and observation plots are being marked out in various parts of the district.

The main line of field experiments will be the selection with the idea of testing and perhaps propagation of suckers or varieties with a reputation for, or indications of, any resistance towards the disease.

Horticultural, manurial and other experiments will also be embodied in the investigation.

The history of the disease in Fiji, dating back some 30 or 40 years ago,

lends hope to the selection work. A man has been detailed to fully study the history of the disease in Fiji, and the steps which were taken to overcome it.

The investigators have undertaken the work with a spirit of determination and optimism, and no stone will be left unturned in an attempt to check, if not remedy the dread disease.

NEW BANANA PEST.

Gympie District Affected.

The Banana growers of Gympie and surrounding districts are very much alarmed over the new pest that is attacking the Banana plantations in and around the Gympie and Maryborough districts.

The pest has made its appearance in widely scattered areas, and the returns of the growers are being affected seriously. The fruit is attacked by a pest which leaves the Banana with a rust-like growth, which gives the fruit an unsightly appearance. In the worst cases the skin of the fruit is turned quite black, but the interior is not in any way affected. The attacks have taken the worst form in the Pialba, Takura, and Chatsworth districts.

Mr. A. H. Benson, Director in Fruit Culture, instructed Mr. W. Duffy to investigate the matter, and Mr. Duffy found the pest to be Banana Rust, which is well-known to Northern Banana growers, who had serious losses several years ago.

Control Measures.

Banana Rust caused by (Yellow Mite) or (Thrip).

As the bunch is expanding lift the bracts or shields covering the young fruit (before it would be exposed) and apply pyrethrum powder. The powder (for economy) can be diluted with fine sifted ashes—one part pyrethrum and two parts ashes. Small puff blowers are obtainable for "blowing" the powder amongst the "fingers." By puncturing the skin in its early stages, rust is generated by the mite.

Another form of rust originates from the effect of a caterpillar destroying the outer "skin"—causing a roughened brown appearance. The injury generally commences near the extreme end of the fruit, and where these are in close contact, spraying in early stages with 1-20 arsenate of lead will destroy the pest.

To prevent spreading from district to district, growers purchasing young plants should, before planting, dip the suckers in a solution of black-leaf 40, strength 1 to 800, as per directions on package. It is necessary to submerge the plant for a few minutes to allow the solution to get under the crevices of the plants.

This remedy has proved effective.

Neglected Orchards at Palmwoods.

The Maroochy District Council of Agriculture met last week at Palmwoods. A full discussion ensued on the number of neglected areas in the district, which it is contended are a menace to the citrus industry by harbouring all manner of pests. It was decided to ask the Agricultural Department to destroy the neglected orchards.

As a result of the above meeting the Director of Fruit Culture (Mr. A. H. Benson) paid a personal visit to the citrus areas, and the result of his visit will be awaited by the many growers who are endeavouring to keep their orchards in proper order and keep pests under.

Nambour.

Banana growers in this district were delighted to hear that the motion put by Mr. G. A. Parkes before the Annual Congress of Chambers of Commerce, to allow Fiji Bananas into Australia was defeated.

It is thought here that to allow Fiji Bananas entry would be a serious blow, especially as there are some hundreds of acres being planted in this and surrounding districts, and many acres planted last year will soon be bearing fruit.

Instead of seeking Fiji Bananas, it is anticipated here that a campaign to "eat more Bananas" will have to be instituted in the near future to eat up the Queensland crop.

Fruit Grading and Packing Classes.

The Fruit Marketing and Packing Instructor (Mr. W. Rowlands) and Mr. R. W. M. Steele, Headmaster Nambour Rural School, have drawn up the season's itinerary for the holding of packing classes among the elder pupils of the various schools in citrus areas. The classes will be held as follows:—

Buderim Mountain.—Mondays, at 2 p.m.

Palmwoods.—Tuesdays, at 10 a.m.

Montville.—Wednesdays, at 10 a.m.

Flaxton.—Thursdays, 9.30 a.m.

Mapleton.—Thursdays, 2 p.m.

Woombye.—Fridays, 2 p.m.

The classes will be conducted on the above days each week until the end of the season. It is understood that Mr. W. Duffy (H. Instructor) will conduct the classes during Mr. Rowlands' absence in the Bowen district.

Montville.

Mr. W. H. Harvey, the genial host of the Blackall Range, has relinquished the chairmanship of the Maroochy Shire Council, after many years of very hard work. Mr. Harvey will be remembered by the many interstate visitors, fruitgrowers and others who have visited the beautiful citrus areas of Montville. A halt was generally made at Mr. Harvey's residence to sample his delicious Orange wine.

Mr. Harvey is confining his attentions at present to his orchard, and contemplates planting 10 acres of

Bananas this season. His packing shed will be the most up-to-date in Queensland. He has installed a "Lomas-grader," and is laying out his floor space on most modern lines.

Stanthorpe.

The fruit season just closed has been a very satisfactory one from every point of view. The crop of Apples was very much above the previous crop. The Peach crop was a record, 160,000 cases being harvested.

Tomatoes.—Although no pool was formed to handle the Tomato crop as was the case last year, growers did exceptionally well. 150,000 cases were sent from the district, whilst the factories handled 400 tons.

Fruit Fly Losses Minimised.

The campaign against Fruit Fly recently carried out in the Stanthorpe district, which embraced the systematic destruction of all fruit lying on the ground, showed that even if the Fruit Fly could not be eradicated in any district, the losses of the fruit-grower could be reduced to a minimum.

Professor Goddard's suggestion to employ 15 extra inspectors for a period of six weeks was a complete success. Each inspector was given 50 orchards to visit, and their duties were to see that all empty cases were dipped and packing sheds were thoroughly cleaned out and sprayed; to see that all Blackberry bushes were destroyed; to instruct growers to do autumn ploughing, so as to break up the soil to enable the frost to kill any pests harbouring round the trees. It will be interesting to see the results of this campaign next fruit season.

Harvey's Fruit Fly Lure.

Will Queensland Government Purchase?

The Acting Premier and Minister for Agriculture (Mr. W. M. Gillies) states that the Government has not come to any definite decision with regard to the purchasing the rights of the "Harvey" Fruit Fly Lure. He (Mr. Gillies) was enabling Mr. Harvey, the inventor, to carry out experiments with his lure, and in consideration of that assistance Mr. Harvey has made a promise to give the Queensland Government first offer.

"Harvey's Lure" has done excellent work in most fruitgrowing areas, but no good will result until legislation is brought in compelling every grower, whether he has one or one thousand trees, to have a certain number of fly-traps in his orchard.

Beerburum.

Much criticism is being levelled at the Minister for Lands (Mr. W. McConnach) for the failure of Beerburum Settlement. The Minister states he will have to write off several hundred thousand pounds in order to place the

soldier settlers on the same footing as settlers who received advances for the purpose of improving their holdings prior to the war, thus enabling the soldier settlers to successfully carry on the industry in which they are engaged. The Minister is prepared to give this feature of assistance most favourable consideration.

It was learned from the Minister that the Beerburum settlers had not paid any interest, etc., since taking up land there, and that the Department had not bothered them very much.

Redland Bay.

Mr. James Collins, one of the oldest and most esteemed fruitgrowers in Queensland, is on his way to the Empire Exhibition. Latest news from him state that he has just completed a tour of the citrus growing belts of California.

Mr. Collins, on his return to Queensland, will no doubt have a good deal to say regarding the methods of grading and packing in America as compared with those adopted in Queensland.

QUEENSLAND AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION.

Primary Producers' Levy Regulations.

Mr. W. N. Gillies, Acting Premier for Queensland, has announced that the following regulations were gazetted on June 6th, 1924:—

(1) The Council of Agriculture is hereby empowered to make levies on primary producers for the year ending 30th June, 1925, in all industries except grazing.

(2) In the case of all such primary producers, excepting sugar-cane growers, the levies shall be on the basis of the value of primary products sold, and shall be at the rate of one half-penny in the £ or part of the £ of the gross proceeds realised from sales; in the case of sugar-cane growers, the levy shall be on the basis of production, and at the rate of one half-penny on each ton or part of a ton of sugar-cane delivered at sugar mills.

(3) Levies shall be collected by all agents, persons, firms, companies, corporations, and commodity boards which at any time or from time to time hold to the credit of primary producers liable to pay such levies, moneys on account of the sale of primary products.

(4) The levies shall be collected by means of stamps, which shall be affixed to the document giving evidence of the sale of primary products. In the case of a cheque the stamps shall be affixed to the back thereof. In the case of a sale of primary produce other than a sale on credit, a docket evidencing the transaction shall be delivered by the primary producer to the Secretary of the Council duly stamped to the amount of

levy payable on the gross proceeds realised by the sale of such primary produce.

Every agent, person, etc., who affixes a stamp shall be entitled to deduct the value thereof from the moneys which he holds to the credit of primary producers concerned: Provided that the Council, if satisfied that arrangements will be made by any such agent, person, etc., to deduct the amounts of the levies from moneys held by him to the credit of primary producers on account of sales of primary products, may, upon written application, exempt such agent, person, etc., from affixing stamps as above stated, on conditions that he, on the last day of each month, or any other time when required to do so by the Council, transmit to the Secretary of the Council cancelled stamps equivalent to the amounts so deducted. Any such exemption may be cancelled at any time by notice in writing.

(5) Provided in case of primary products sold to householders for consumption on their own premises, the

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primary producer shall furnish to the Council quarterly a statement of the realisations of the sales of such produce, and shall affix thereto stamps to the amount of levy payable on the value of the primary produce.

(6) If the amount of levy is not collected by such agent, person, etc., then the amount of the levy shall be payable by and recoverable as a debt from the primary producer.

(7) The stamps to be used in compliance with these regulations shall be stamps printed by the Government Printer, and may be purchased from any Clerk of Petty Sessions.

(8) Every Clerk of Petty Sessions shall make and furnish to the Council of Agriculture, in the terms as the Council may require, a monthly statement of his stamp transactions.

(9) Every agent, person, firm, etc., who, in the course of his business, purchases or receives for sale on commission primary produce from primary producers, shall at all reasonable times permit any authorised

officer of the Council to inspect such of his books, accounts and records as may be necessary to ascertain whether these Regulations are being complied with.

(10) Any agent, person, etc., who fails to comply with these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

CUSTARD APPLES FOR SOUTHERN MARKETS.

Better Packing is Necessary.

The need of care in packing fruit is emphasised in a report made to the Queensland Minister for Agriculture (Mr. W. N. Gillies) by the fruit marketing and packing instructor (Mr. W. Rowlands).

Mr. Rowlands stated that on cases being opened recently in Melbourne and Sydney for his inspection, he noticed that the fruit was marked all over, its appearance thus being most uninviting when displayed for sale in the shop windows. The cause of the marking was the fruit coming into continual contact with the sides of the cases and rubbing against each other. This marking could be overcome by packing in wood wool, and so preventing the fruit touching each other or the sides of the cases.

WHITE ANTS IN THE ORCHARD.

In localities where white ants are prevalent, it is desirable to cultivate a crop before planting fruit trees. In any case, it is a good plan to do that first, but if it is not possible, the land should be ploughed early so that the soil is exposed to weather influences for some time before planting is carried out (states Mr. H. Broadfoot, Assistant Government Fruit Expert in N.S.W.).

The land should be thoroughly cleared of course, all roots being run to a proper depth, and all pieces of timber removed or burnt. In localities where white ants are troublesome, stakes should not be used to support trees unless such stakes have first been treated with an effective white ant exterminating dressing; nor should use be made of mulches, such as bush scrapings, grass, etc. Thorough cultivation helps to keep white ants in check.

Choice Gladiolus Bulbs.—Messrs. Whiting Bros., of Farm 19, Griffith, N.S.W., are now supplying large flowering show varieties, consisting of six different varieties for 3/6, post free. Readers may be assured of satisfaction by sending their orders direct to the above firm.

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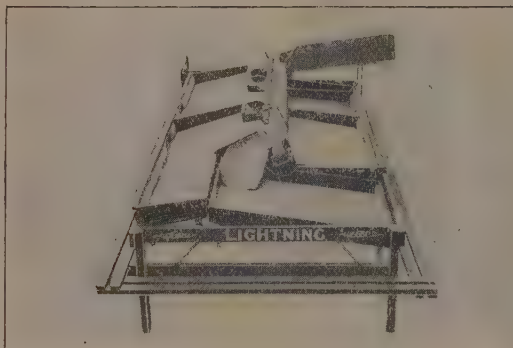
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Every bin easily adjustable to any desired slope. Main bins extra large size as under:—First Bin, 2ft. 7in. x 3ft. 9in. Second Bin, 5ft. x 3ft. 3in. Third Bin, 4ft. 7in. x 3ft. 9in. Fourth Bin, 6ft. x 3ft. 3in. End Bin, 3ft. x 4ft. 6in.

The whole giving more than 80 sq. feet of packing table. Room for 20 dump cases on packing rails, which are very solid, and will not spring when case is dumped or nailed on them.



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EFFICIENCY OF SULPHATE OF AMMONIA IN MIXED FERTILISERS.

Sulphate of ammonia is more efficient in mixed fertilisers than when it is used singly. Experiment station tests show this. The reason behind it is linked up with nitrifying bacteria of the soil. High-grade nitrogenous materials, especially when used in large quantities, allow such rapid and intense accumulation of ammonia that the nitrifying bacteria are injured and their activities decreased.

Meyerhof demonstrated that it is free ammonia, and not the ammonium salt, which injures the nitrate-forming bacteria, and that the salt is not injurious even in solution, in the presence of buffering substances like phosphates. Superphosphate in conjunction with sulphate of ammonia, therefore, affords one of the sources of the buffering that accounts for the greater efficiency of sulphate of ammonia in mixed fertilisers than when sulphate of ammonia is used alone.

It may possibly be in order to explain here that the activity of nitrifying bacteria is important in crop production, since it is these bacteria that convert ammonia to nitrates, in which form the plant is able to absorb its nitrogen as plant food.

The efficiency of sulphate of am-

monia, when applied singly, is increased materially when an application of lime has been made to the soil. The lime neutralises the sulphuric acid and nitric acid produced, which might otherwise accumulate to an extent that would depress the activity of nitrifying bacteria.

Sulphate of ammonia and other nitrogenous materials nitrify more efficiently in soils containing considerable organic matter or humus than in soils low in organic matter, the humus serving as a buffer as well as the phosphates.

Sulphate of ammonia is used in studies of nitrification and bacteriologists recognise that, "in the oxidation of ammonium sulphate nitric, and sulphuric acids are formed. These acids increase the hydrogen in concentration of the soil, till a point is reached which becomes injurious to the activity of the nitrifying bacteria. In well buffered soils, such as those receiving large applications of organic matter, greater amounts of acids can be formed before the injurious reaction is attained than in poorly buffered soils."

The practical points to be derived by the fertiliser, manufacturer or dealer are that when sulphate of ammonia is applied singly to the soil it will have its greatest efficiency as a source of nitrogen where lime has been applied to the soil, and where

there is abundant organic matter or humus in the soil.

For the manufacturer who uses sulphate of ammonia in mixed fertilisers there is assurance that whether the soil has received lime or not, or whether it contains abundant organic matter or not, that it will be efficient—more efficient than when used singly for the reason that the fertilisers themselves afford a buffering and chemical reaction that makes for the greatest use of the nitrogen in the sulphate of ammonia by the growing crop.

The value of sulphate of ammonia as compared to other sources of nitrogen when used in mixed fertilisers is greater than would be indicated when comparisons are made of the different elements used singly. In other words, sulphate of ammonia performs better in harness with other fertilising elements of mixed fertilisers than when used alone. But even when applied alone, sulphate of ammonia is one of our best sources of nitrogen.—"American Fertiliser."

A man should get out of this world according to what he puts into it, just as he would from a bank; but there are a lot of them who want to step up to the teller's window and draw out what some one else has deposited.

Roots—and Their Adaptabilities.

Different Soils Suit Stocks for Peaches, Almonds, Apricots, Plums, Cherries and Pears.

The Importance of Scientific Research.

FRUITGROWING, having a scientific basis, depends for its ultimate success on the scientific accuracy of the planter and his methods.

The "rule of thumb" method has been long since discarded by the most capable growers, and each year finds the work of the scientist more adequately recognised.

Australia has a long way yet to go to catch up to the more advanced methods adopted elsewhere. Scientific research in horticulture, particularly in the U.S.A., is of a high standard.

The foregoing is illustrated in a bulletin to hand from Mr. M. J. Heppner, of the Division of Pomology, University of California. Mr. Heppner writes:—

California fruitgrowers, when contemplating planting new orchards, quite often write to the Division of Pomology, University of California, asking for information relative to the best rootstock to use for their particular soil conditions. No doubt, these many growers are following the adage, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." In other words, the grower does not want to make the wrong selection of rootstock for his particular soil conditions, as so many growers have done in the past.

It is a well known fact that many orchards are "going back," due primarily to

the wrong rootstock for the particular soil conditions. To be true, the question of affinity between stock and top also plays an important part, but this phase of rootstocks will not be discussed here. Instead, only the soil requirements of the various deciduous fruit tree rootstocks will be discussed, in order to show how each root is best adapted to particular conditions. The reader must bear in mind that the question of affinity, as mentioned above, should always be considered before making a final selection of the rootstock.

The Peach root is best adapted to light, well-drained loamy soils, showing preference to those that are considered as warm soils. Although this root can withstand fluctuations in soil moisture, it should not be used on those soils that have any tendency towards standing water. This root seems to make good growth in the shallow soils, due to the fact that it is a shallow feeder.

The Almond root is also adapted to

the light soils, but showing a preference for those that are loose, warm and well-drained. Wherever possible, this root should be used on those soils that are too dry for the Peach. Although the Peach is adapted to the

The Apricot root shows its preference for the soils that are a little heavier than those described above. Unlike the Peach and Almond, it cannot tolerate drought, and has shown itself to be sensitive to standing water. Observations have disclosed that this root is very sensitive to alkali in the soil.

The Myroblan Plum root is best suited to the heavy, moist soils, and hence is totally unlike the Peach, Almond and Apricot in this respect. It also adapts itself to light soils underlain by a heavy, retentive subsoil.

The Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry roots are adapted to the light, mellow soils, especially those that have good depth. However, both are being grown successfully on heavier soils where the moisture conditions are satisfactory. The Mahaleb seems to be a much hardier root than the Mazzard, being capable of withstanding more drought in summer and showing less injury from standing water in winter.

The Mazzard is very exacting in its water requirements, too much or too little often causing ill effects.

The Japanese and French Pear roots vary greatly in their soil requirements. Both thrive in the heavy soils, provided water conditions are proper. Standing water, such as a high water table, means trouble for the Japanese root, for it cannot tolerate such conditions.

With the French root the opposite is true, namely, it is capable of withstanding "wet feet," a factor of prime importance.

"OBTAIN CALIFORNIAN EXPERIENCE."

South Africa Sends a Dozen Men to Every One from Australia.

In the course of an interesting letter to the "Fruit World," a subscriber in California writes:—

"I am convinced that the leaders in the fruit industry in Australia need a wider vision. The present line of organisation has many years of hard work ahead of it to become effective. So long as your growers hold to the mental attitude that they have nothing to learn from California—that has been expressed in Victoria and Queensland—so long as they close their minds to the benefits that they could receive from a close study of the results of all the methods tried, adopted or discarded here, so long will they continue to grow only slowly.

"South Africa sends a dozen men here to every one that Australia does, to learn modern organisation and merchandising of fruit. She is going ahead just so much safer and faster than Australia is, too."

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dry soils, the Almond seems to withstand soils that are even drier. Being a deep feeder, the roots occupy a greater area of soil, and hence are capable of growing on the soils too dry for the Peach.

Scald in Cold Stored Jonathan Apples.

Need for Scientific Research.

APPLES IN COOL STORE during the present season are not keeping so well as usual. This is evidenced by reports to hand from many sources. The general opinion seems to be that the growing season was unfavourable.

With regard to the vexed question of scald in Jonathan Apples, a subscriber at Kilsyth (Victoria) writes to the "Fruit World" as follows:—

"I would be glad if you could give me some information re cool storage of Apples. I am more or less of a novice at orcharding, having had only two years' experience.

"The information on the above matter which I obtained from growers of experience is of such a conflicting nature, that one is inclined to disregard most of it, and experiment for oneself. This year I picked my Jonathans when the green part was just turning yellow. In the opinion of several leading growers who saw the fruit, they were just right—others said they were too green.

"The result was a loss of 33 per cent. through scald.

"Apples which were in my opinion, 'eating ripe' at the time of cool storing, are still in good condition; these were all Jonathans. Others which were picked much greener than mine, and stacked up for three weeks, are, comparatively speaking, free from scald. In your April edition, giving the results of experiments in New Zealand, "stacking" some varieties of Apples before cool storage is deprecated.

"In the 'Argus' under date 10/6/24, I noticed a paragraph stating that scientists have discovered a formula by which, giving the maturity of the Apple, they can work out definitely the temperature the fruit was carried at, between here and England. Would it be possible that the formula be used to determine the maturity at which the fruit should be picked. The factors, I understand, in the formula are—(1) the maturity of the fruit when shipped; (2) the temperature at which it is kept in cool storage, (3) time stored.

"In cool storing locally, we know (2), and can assume (3); therefore, we should be able to work out (1).

"I would like to find out some scientific facts in reference to cool storing, the usual way of putting them into store, and guessing that they will keep for such and such a time rather primitive to me. What I would like are facts whereby one could ascertain definitely the cool store life of any variety."

Mr. D. B. Adam's Views.

A reply to the foregoing query has been furnished by Mr. D. B. Adam, B.Sc., the scientist attached to the

Victorian Department of Agriculture, to study fruit cold storage problems.

Mr. Adam writes:—

Scald is due to certain volatile principles emanating from Apples. From experiments and observations, including such as the one described above, it appears that these gases are given off in different proportions at different stages of maturity. Quite green Apples and ripe Apples seem to evolve less gas than half green or half ripe Apples. However, after this, the main question, and real difficulty is to find some means of accurately describing the maturity of an Apple, and this has not been properly accomplished yet. The writer has, in the past, thought that for gross consideration, the tone of the green ground colour was a sufficiently good and reliable index, for working purposes.

The experience related regarding to the greener Apples in a stack outside for three weeks, being freer from

of a ship hold of fruit in precise terms, removes the idea expressed in the article that anyone can work out, with the use of the formula, the temperature the fruit was carried at between here and England from the realm of immediate possibility.

Besides these deficiencies in data there is no proof as to the actual truth of the formula proposed.

Unfortunately, therefore, deductions, such as the one suggested by "Subscriber," cannot prove fruitful in the present state of knowledge. The question of fruit cool storage has received, and still is receiving, some consideration by officers of the Department of Agriculture on what are considered to be sound lines. Preliminary considerations and data were given in the "Journal of the Department of Agriculture" for March, April, May and June, 1923.

Mr. Wakefield's Opinion.

Was Oxygen Insufficient?

The opinion of Mr. F. W. Wakefield was obtained during his brief stay in Melbourne. As stated elsewhere in this issue, Mr. Wakefield has closely studied cold storage problems, and has done much useful work in this connection.

Mr. Wakefield's statement is as follows:—

English, Continental and American experimentation has certainly shown that "scald" is induced when the oxygen percentage is reduced below a certain critical minimum, which, in the case of Apples, has been shown to vary between 3 per cent. and 6 per cent. This "scald" may, or may not, be identical with the "scald" referred to by your correspondent, and can only be decided by careful examination.

With reference to the influence of the degree of maturity upon the sensitivity to "scald," there seems to be a considerable range of practical experience suggesting that there is a marked relation between these, but it has never, to my knowledge, been subjected to critical enquiry in which all factors have received consideration and attention. Until this matter is taken up on a scientific basis, we must regretfully express our ignorance—in fact, I would go further and state that until the fundamental principles of maturation (i.e., the progress in maturity) have been critically examined and elucidated, it would be unsafe to commence detailed work on such a separate item as "Apple scald."

Cold Storage Difficulties.—The high prices received last year on the local market for cool stored fruit caused the growers, particularly in Victoria, to cool store considerable quantities of fruit this season. Reports to hand, however, indicate that many Apples in cold storage have developed "scald" and "sleepiness."

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scald is in accord with general experience and may be accounted for by the fact that while the odorous principles are still evolved by the Apples, the more efficient ventilation accidentally given prevents their harmful accumulation, or perhaps their too long contact with the Apples in the stack.

Scald is in a sense

a special phenomenon

associated with cool storage, and its incidence therefore as a limiting factor was not, I think, taken into account in the New Zealand experiments referred to nor in the determining principles enunciated in the article in the "Argus" of 10th June. Both of these articles refer to "flesh collapse," or over-ripeness, which in the ordinary way limits the "life" of an Apple.

With respect to the second paragraph of "Subscriber's" letter, while I agree that Mr. Wakefield's transportation formula should be of great use as a working hypothesis, incomplete knowledge of factors governing certain constants and the practical difficulty of estimating the maturity

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Picnic Point Nurseries, BAIRNSDALE, Victoria

Fruit Growing Under Irrigation

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

THE LATENESS of the ripening periods of the Grapes caused many growers to be caught with much fruit upon their drying racks and trays when the winter cold and rains came.

Improvised drying plants have been

at the time of writing (third week in June). One is able to judge the crop of the Doradillo vines where the fruit is still hanging, as the leaves have all fallen, and the fruit is seen hanging in immense clusters on the vines.

The Citrus Crop.

The Washington Navel Orange crop is being harvested, the crop is light, the fruit is of medium size; not much large fruit is in evidence. This probably is due to the comparatively cool summer. The fruit in the Murray Valley has coloured up very evenly, there being but little green colour showing on the fruits, even in the early part of the season.

The Mandarin crop on the whole is good to very heavy, and the quality of the fruit is good, the size being medium to large.

Seasonal Operations.

The beautiful rains that have fallen have caused the growers to get busy with the sowing of hay crops. The picture of the springing plants in the ploughed fields shows promise of good returns, provided, of course, that timely rains are received during the growing season.

Pruning was started earlier this season, due to the early frosts causing the leaves to fall. Already one sees orchards and vineyards that have the pruning operations well advanced.

Ploughing in of cover crops has already commenced, for where the crops were sown early, the timely rains brought the plants on quickly.

Ploughing operations should be thorough, little value can be claimed for merely scratching the soil in the Murray Valley Irrigation Areas.

The summer heat is intense, consequently surface root plants suffer from heat and lack of moisture.

Deep ploughing encourages deep rooting of the plants, thus the moisture is taken further into the land, which is cultivated deeply, and is retained to a large degree, the roots have not only a large water supply, but a bigger feeding area.

The contention that citrus trees are shallow rooted, is only partly true. They are shallow rooted and surface feeders where the cultivation is shallow, but where the cultural operations are deep the roots are found further down in the soil.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Light Crops: Reduced Export: New Branch at Mypolonga.

Citrus news from South Australia is contained in a report to hand from Mr. J. A. Parkes, the capable and energetic General Secretary of the Murray Citrus Growers' Co-operative Association (Australia) Ltd.

The estimated production of Navel is now set down at 55,000 cases.

Arrangements have been made to forward 2,000 export cases to London, 1,000 by the "Esperance Bay" on 30th June, and 1,000 by the "Moreton Bay" on 21st July. This is less than half of our export for 1923 season, but in view of the short crop in sight, the executive decided to export 2,000 cases only.

Messrs. McClure, Valentine & Co., having offered growers 12/- per export case on rails at despatching centre, and guaranteeing no debits, many growers were anxious to supply under these conditions. The central executive, after considering the matter,

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A. J. WALSHE,
41 Collins Street,
HOBART.

gave the necessary permission, provided the Association quota for export was supplied, and that that company would guarantee the fruit would not be sold in Australasia. Of the 5,000 cases required by the firm, probably half will be supplied.

Although the weather has been cold and wintry, the local market has kept firm, prices showing from 12/- to 14/- for Navels, and 16/- to 18/- for Mandarins.

A peculiar feature this year is the

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MURDOCH BROS., Hobart

the order of the day along most of the Murray Valley settlements, and where satisfactory arrangements could not be made for finishing off, the fruit growers will in all probability have to sacrifice the last of the crop.

The distilleries have had a trying time, owing to the lateness of the season, and the slow fermentation of the Grapes in the vats, this being due to the low temperatures that have prevailed during the past few weeks. Most of the distilleries have now ceased accepting fruit, but an odd one is still operating here and there

smallness of the fruit compared with previous seasons, Navel counts ranging up to 210 and over, with quite a fair proportion over 132. This is quite unprecedented, and is difficult to account for.

Branch at Mypolonga.

Mypolonga, on the lower reaches of the Murray, has recently been visited by the general secretary, who, after a personal canvass, addressed growers on the subject of co-operation. At the close of the meeting it was resolved that a branch of the Murray Citrus Growers' Co-operative Association be formed. Mr.

81 H. M.

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A. Fallon was elected chairman, and Mr. H. Blizzard secretary. This settlement will, in a few years, be one of the largest citrus producing areas in the State.

Clare.

The President and two members of the South Australian Fruitgrowers' and Market Gardeners' Association recently visited Clare to organise the growers. A branch of the Association was formed with 60 members. The Association intends to continue its good work of organising the growers.

Planting Fruit Trees.

Some Seasonable Hints.

Time to Plant.

Deciduous trees can be successfully planted from June to end of August, but in the drier parts the earlier the planting is done the better, whereas in cold, wet situations the late planting gives the best results. Planters in irrigation districts prefer to plant late and secure the help of the first spring watering from the channels (writes Mr. G. W. Peart, proprietor C. J. Goodman's Nursery, Bairnsdale, Vic.).

Citrus Trees and Evergreens, as stated under headings, do best when planted from end of August to middle of October, although good results are also obtained from early planting with first good rains, when the ground is still warm, say in April.

Treatment of Trees on Arrival.

On receipt of trees unpack immediately, and heel them carefully to avoid exposure to the roots. This is done by digging a trench, putting the trees in singly or in small handfuls, covering the roots well with loose soil. If roots are dry, drench them thoroughly with water, before heeling in, but do not let the trees stand in water, as is often done, sometimes even for a few days.

Before planting examine the roots, and shorten the ends. Don't take too many trees at a time.

Planting.

Where land is thoroughly tilled the tree-holes need be but a little larger than necessary to receive the roots without cramping them; throw the top soil on one side and the lower on the other. In planting, fill in the good top soil round the roots; when these are covered tramp them firmly, then fill in the surface, but leave it light and loose.

The method of digging large holes in untilled land and planting trees is a bad one, as holes generally become waterlogged and roots decay, causing death of the tree.

Oranges and evergreens benefit, if planted late in the dry weather, by a good watering just as the roots are covered; then when water has soaked in, finish filling the hole, but do not tramp the top soil.

Be sure not to plant deeper than trees stood in the nursery; rather plant on slightly elevated mounds, as after cultivation and ploughing generally raise the soil around the tree.

Having planted the trees, which have, through being lifted from the nursery and roots pruned as above, lost so much of their roots, the logical result is remaining roots cannot supply the sap necessary to nourish the growth above ground; hence to ensure success, cut the tops well back so as to ultimately form a low-headed, vase shaped tree.

OBITUARY.

We regret having to record the death on the 19th June of Mr. Wm. Ernest Dowrick, who was for many years engaged as a fruitgrower at South Merbein, Vic. Mr. Dowrick passed away suddenly at his residence at the age of 46 years. His passing is a distinct loss to the district, as Mr. Dowrick was far-seeing and progressive, and took an active interest in the affairs of his district. The late Mr. Dowrick leaves a widow and two sons.

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Second Schoolboy: "Say that again, and I'll knock you down."

First Schoolboy: "Consider it said again."

Second Schoolboy: "Consider yourself knocked down, then."

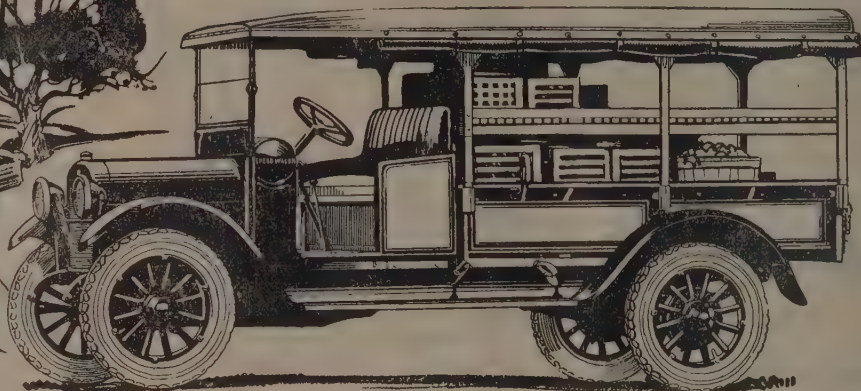
"So the magistrates foined ye foive pounds, Mick, eh?"

"No, bad luck to thim; I had to foind thim foive pounds."



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Victoria.

Proposed Orchard Registration.

1/- per Acre Fee Suggested.

Growers are Considering the Scheme.

ORCHARDISTS IN VICTORIA have agreed in Conference to a compulsory registration fee of 1/- per acre to raise funds to organise the industry and advertise the products.

A sub-committee was appointed at the recent Annual Conference of Victorian growers at Shepparton to draft proposals for the consideration of district growers' associations. After the growers have considered the matter, and sent their suggestions to the Executive, a conference will be called to go into the matter finally.

The proposals are as follows:—
Suggestions.

1. The fee shall be 1/- per acre—with a minimum charge of 5/-.

2. The rate shall be reviewed and assessed by the controlling committee each year.

3. The fee shall be collected from commercial orchards only.

A Commercial Orchard is Defined as:

1. A plantation of trees or berries, any portion of the produce of which is sold.

2. Any plantation of trees or berries of more than half an acre in area.

Collection of Fee.

1. The district orchard supervisor shall inspect every orchard in his district before 1st July, assess the tax, and leave the official notice.

2. The tax shall be payable to the secretary of the local Fruitgrowers' Association—before the 31st July of that year. Subscribers thus become automatically members of the local Association.

3. The local secretary shall then forward a list of the orchardists of his district with particulars of payments to the governing committee, who shall notify defaulters, and, if necessary, take legal steps to enforce payment.

Expenditure.

The income from the tax shall be divided between:—

1. Local organisations.

2. The Sectional Associations.

3. The State Board—or central Executive, according to the discretion of the Finance Sub-Committee.

Controlling Finance Committee shall consist of a sub-committee of five (5) appointed by the Executive of the Victorian Central Fruitgrowers' Association.

The Central Executive, who shall appoint the Finance Sub-Committee, shall be constituted as follows:—

The President.

Two Vice-Presidents.

One Representative from each of the six Sectional Associations.

1. Berry Growers' Association.

2. Apple and Pear Growers' Association.

3. Metropolitan Association.

4. Northern Growers' Association.

5. Canned Fruits' Association.

6. Citrus Growers' Association.

and four representatives to be elected by delegates to the Annual Conference of Fruitgrowers.

Continuity of policy will be assured by retaining on the Executive the retiring President, the retiring senior Vice-President, and two of the Conference representatives, each year.

THE FRUIT FLY.

Pest Abating in Victoria.

No Further Restrictions on Growers.

The Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Gordon) states that the Superintendent of Horticulture (Mr. Ward) has reported to him that although careful inspection had been carried out in all the Northern fruit districts, no fruit affected with Fruit Fly had been discovered for over a month. That state of affairs, the Minister said, was most reassuring, and pointed out that the work done by the Department had had good results.

The Government intended making certain regulations with a view to coping with the Fruit Fly pest. In present circumstances, however, no further restrictions would be imposed on growers before they marketed their fruit. The strictest inspection of orchards and fruit would be continued meantime.

THE FRUIT FLY (CERATITIS CAPITATA).

In connection with the recent outbreak of Fruit Fly throughout the State, the Department of Agriculture has prepared a wall-sheet, which contains valuable information in regard to this pest, states Mr. J. M. Ward, Superintendent of Horticulture, Victoria.

Copies of the wall-sheet may be obtained on application to the Horticultural Division of the Department of Agriculture, 605 Flinders-street, Melbourne.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Harcourt.—The favourable rains during summer and autumn have resulted in an exceptionally strong growth of trefoil and cape weed in the orchards. This, when ploughed under in the spring, will greatly increase the humus contents of the soil.

This year's Apple crop has been good both in quality and quantity, the cool store is well filled, and supplies are being forwarded to various

parts of Australia at satisfactory prices.

The annual meeting of the Fruit-growers' Progress Association was held last month. The sales for the year amounted to £10,524, with a nett profit of £500. Mr. E. Pritchard was elected president and Cr. J. B. Warren secretary.

Kyabram.

Kyabram is making rapid strides in the development of the fruit industry, and in this connection extensive areas are devoted to the production of Apricots, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Figs, Grapes, citrus and other kinds of fruit. Co-operative effort has shown to what extent the consumption of fruit can be increased, and the cannery at Kyabram is an agency which has been very helpful. This, however, is only one of the avenues of distribution that can be utilised, and when cool stores and packing sheds are associated with it, as is contemplated, the danger of congested markets will be obviated.

In addition to the increased demand which has been created for fresh and canned fruits, the distribution of the orchard products has been much better regulated than was the case three or four years ago, with the result that the country districts now are receiving their supplies direct from the growers, instead of going through Melbourne.

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Charles Martin, Yackandandah	Prunes
Swallow & Ariell Ltd. Port Melbourne.	Carrots Turnips Cabbages, etc.
Woorinen Co.-op. 'ack. Shed, Woorinen	Sultanas Raisins etc.

D. J. LATHAM
157 Queen Street,
Melbourne, Australia.

COPING WITH FRUIT CROP.

The Railway Commissioners in Victoria are gratified at reports received from the Goulburn Valley indicating that, notwithstanding the fact that last year's fruit crop was a record, it was handled with greater expedition than in previous years, due to the co-operation between the fruit-growers and the Railway Department.

Considerable foresight was shown by the growers obtaining supplies of cases, as far as was practicable, during the off season, thus preventing a blockage of sidings during the busy period, when all available space was required for outwards consignments. New hardwood cases were mostly used, which eliminated pillage, breakages and losses.

The large increase in the number of consignments of one, two and three case lots was also very noticeable; approximately 10,000 such consignments being despatched from the district. This increase is largely attributed by the Commissioners to the "eat more fruit" campaign conducted by the department, and the special cheap rates afforded in connection therewith.

VICTORIAN FRUITGROWERS' CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the executive of the above Association was held at Melbourne on June 17th. The

newly-elected President (Mr. J. W. Bailey) occupied the chair. There were also present:—Messrs. R. Mair, C. W. Grant, J. Tully, H. Hatfield, G. Mock, J. Thomas, J. H. Lang, J. W. Aspinall, and the Secretary and Treasurer. An apology was received from Mr. A. F. Thiele.

A letter was read from the Wandin Yallock Association stating that a grower had arranged to supply a canning factory with Peaches. He forwarded a consignment of Peaches, all of uniform quality. For some reason the consignment was divided into halves, each half being sent to a different factory. Acknowledgment from these factories came to hand on succeeding days. The first showed that the consignment was entirely satisfactory, 100 per cent. of the fruit being suitable for canning purposes; the second stated that only 50 per cent. was fitted for canning, the other 50 per cent. being suitable only for jam. Several other growers reported a similar experience. It was requested that the executive make inquiries, as the discrepancy in returns for identical fruit should be accounted for.

It was decided to bring this matter under the notice of the Jam Manufacturers' Association.

Brisbane Show.—It was decided to make an exhibit of Victorian fruit at the Brisbane Show in August, consignments to be requested from Associations.

Orchard Registration.—It was de-

cided that affiliated associations be requested to send in suggestions and criticisms in regard to the proposed orchard registration fee. A special conference of growers to be called to consider the whole question on August 19th, at 10.30 a.m.

Imported Fruit Cases.—It was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Messrs. Lang (Harcourt) and Hatfield (Box Hill) that in view of the great shortage of fruit cases the Minister of Customs be urged to remove the duty on softwood cases in shooks (cut to the size of export fruit cases) or to grant a rebate of the duty when the cases are re-exported.

It was also resolved that the State Government be requested to use every means to retain the services of Dr. Richardson, B.A., of the Department of Agriculture.

At the conclusion of business, Mr. Wakefield (Tasmania) addressed the members on some of the problems for consideration in the transport of export fruit.

OPEN AIR MARKETS.

Success in Victoria.

Activity of the Metropolitan Fruit-growers' Association.

Open air markets have come to stay in Victoria. The Metropolitan and Districts' Fruitgrowers' Association is to be congratulated on their success.

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„ LARGS BAY	13,850	30th Aug.	6th Sept.	10th Sept.	13th Sept.	18th Sept.
„ HOBSONS BAY	13,850	20th Sept.	27th Sept.	1st Oct.	4th Oct.	9th Oct.
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But it isn't all fun running them. Secretary J. W. Aspinall is a quiet but efficient worker, but he has his worries at times. In one of his fierce moods he disclosed the following information on June 23rd:—

Regarding the operations of kerb markets generally, they are gaining in popularity each year. Although the system of direct trading is in its infancy, it has come to stay, and instead of ten or twelve open-air markets, as at present, there should, and will be scores, when the growers wake up and realise what it means to both producer and consumer alike.

As regards Caulfield. In February, 1920, permission was given to open three markets in that municipality, viz., Carnegie, Glen Huntly and Elsternwick, these being the sites agreed upon by the Council. In that year (1920), 8,000 cases of fruit were sold direct to the consumer, and from

that time onwards business has been carried on, although vested interests kept putting up opposition, especially to the sale of vegetables. As the Metropolitan Association had not asked permission to sell vegetables, this was their trump card.

The position up to date is this. Six weeks ago a notice of motion was given that the markets be abolished, and it took three meetings to settle it. The amount of gas that was exploded over the business would

float an airship

round the globe. When the vote was taken, six were for abolition, and six against. The Mayor, who was in favour of continuing the markets, seeing that it was on a notice of motion, refused to give his casting vote, so the motion was declared carried.

In the meantime, the growers had

prepared for an adverse vote, by securing a site at Glen Huntly railway yard, at a nominal rental from the Railway Commissioners, where not only fruit but vegetables will, and are being sold, and by the crowds that attend each Saturday morning, it is evidently appreciated by the housewives and public generally.

The growers are indebted to Mr. Everard, M.L.A., for the way he helped them, as he always does, both in his official and private capacity.

Richmond.—On the 21st June, the Mayor and Market Committee met the Secretary (Mr. Aspinall) at the Richmond Market to see what could be done in providing better accommodation for the growers, seeing that the market in that municipality has outgrown all expectations.

The remark was made that the Metropolitan Fruitgrowers' Association

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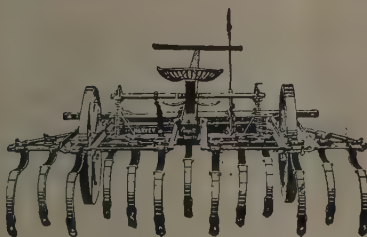
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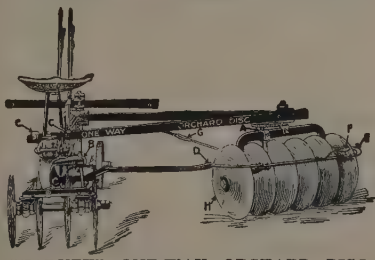
LIGHT 2-FURROW ORCHARD DISC PLOW.



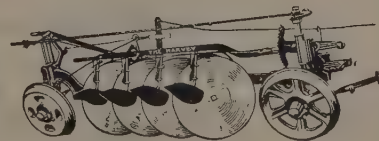
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had done what the Council had tried to do for a great many years and failed, viz., to bring the producer and consumer together.

It is quite possible that through the activities of the Association, the market building in Church-street, Richmond, will be reopened, and instead of the growers standing on the kerb, provision will be made for that building to be used for the purpose for which it was built many years ago.

Collingwood market on a Friday morning is a live concern, also Kew on Saturday morning, and many others.

Any scheme whereby the sale of fruit can be increased and got to the public at the least possible cost should have the support of all.

COOL STORAGE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Fruitgrowers' Cool Stores' Association of Victoria was held on the 17th June. The following were in attendance:—Messrs. R. Mair, Tyabb (chairman), A. J. Harris (Blackburn), T. N. Cuttle (Burwood East), R. Langley (Croydon), R. M. Finlay (Diamond Creek), R. E. Petty (Doncaster Central), J. Tully (Doncaster West), J. H. Lang (Harcourt), J. M. Watt (Hastings), D. Peck (Mt. Waverley), J. J. Tully (Orchardists, Doncaster), S. M. Holland (Red Hill), J. W. Barrett, P. T. Young (Ringwood), T. W. White (Somerville), R. Read, R. Hillhouse, A. R. Chivers (Templestowe), J. H. Young (Tyabb), F. Byrne, Chas. Wallace (Wantirna), J. W. Bailey, W. Lipscombe and the Secretary, J. G. Aird (Ringwood).

Royal Show, Melbourne.

It was decided that a sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Barrett and the Secretary prepare a report as to the advisability of conducting a kiosk for the sale of fruit at the Royal Show. It was decided to conduct the judging as at the Sydney Show, three judges to be appointed, and each to work singly on defined exhibits, and to collaborate regarding the pyramids. The points in the pyramid exhibits to include correct naming of the fruit, alignment, general get-up, commercial value, freedom from blemish, etc., all the points to be set out on a card.

After an interesting discussion, it was decided, on the motion of Messrs. Wallace and Lang, that the fruit on the pyramids should be so displayed so that the judge could handle it.

It was further decided, on the motion of Mr. Lipscombe, that typical samples labelled with the varieties be placed around the base of the pyramids.

Woolly Aphis Parasite.

In answer to the Association's letter, the Department of Agriculture wrote stating that specimens of the

woolly aphis parasite (*Aphelinus mali*) were being imported for experimental purposes, and that several orchards had been placed at the disposal of the Department. Mr. Bailey stated that the parasite was satisfactory in Western Australia, and he was looking forward to its introduction here, believing that it would save a lot of expense. Several delegates at the meeting offered the use of their orchards for test purposes.

Cronin Memorial.

It was decided to donate five guineas.

Forest League.

It was decided to join the Forest League, the Association approving of its programme for reafforestation, preservation of forests, planting of new areas, etc.

War Time Profits.

A report was tabled showing that the Tyabb Stores had successfully combated the assessment by the Income Tax Commissioner for £419, stated to be tax on excess profits during the war through the storage of meat. The Tyabb Store had paid £150 of the required amount, for which a refund was now being arranged, the Income Tax Commissioner having withdrawn his claim. The matter had been handled by Mr. J. S. Eastwood, accountant. It was pointed out at the meeting that the claim against Tyabb was a test case only, and had the Commissioner been successful, a similar levy would have been made against every store which had held meat. The suggestion was made that the various stores so affected should contribute to the legal costs incurred in successfully fighting the assessment.

A resolution was adopted, at the instance of Mr. Tully, congratulating Tyabb on its success.

Orchard Registration.

The proposals emanating from the committee of the Central Association was considered. It was decided to ask that the Cool Stores Association be included as one of the sections, Messrs. P. T. Young and Lipscombe to be the delegates to the forthcoming Conference to decide on the form of orchard registration fee.

Fuel for Power.

Mr. Tully requested that information regarding coke fuel be introduced as an item at the cool stores annual conference. It was decided to fulfil this request, and that information be supplied regarding "fuel for power for cool stores."

Annual Conference.

Decided this be held at Frankston, the month of August being suggested as the best time. The actual date and details were left to the president and secretary.

It was decided to invite Sir George Knibbs to give an address on the work of the Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry.

REFLECT!

Harken to your Neighbour's recommendation of us and reflect upon its significance.

His stamp of approval, based upon unqualified satisfaction, eliminates all the hazard of experiment for you. And it is this satisfaction which we invariably give, that has built for us a wonderful reputation.

"Ask the man who sends to us"

REEDY & LEE

**:: Fruit Merchants ::
Commission Agents**

**City Markets,
Quay Street, SYDNEY**

*Bankers—Bank of New South Wales;
Haymarket (Sydney) and Hobart (Tas.)*

*Tasmanian and Victorian Shipping
Number 173*

Classified Advertisements.

Wanted and For Sale.

Advertisements under this heading, which cannot exceed one inch, will be classified as far as possible.

Prices are as follows:—

Casual Advertisements, one or three months—9d. per line of six words. Nine lines to the inch.

Contract Advertisements, six or twelve month, 6d. per line of 6 words, 9 lines to the inch.

Send cash with order.

BOOKS.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES, By C. Quinn. Illustrated. 4/6 posted—"Fruit World," 9 Queen Street, Melbourne, Vic.

FOR SALE.

ALIMITED quantity of our new late Raspberry (Exton's Late Prolific.) Fruit commence to ripen as other varieties are going out, thus extending the season.

For further particulars apply,
C. Exton and Son,
Kinglake, (Vic.)

ORCHARDISTS. TOBACCOLEAF FOR SPRAYING. Order, while supplies are available. 56/- cwt. on rails, Melbourne.

BRUNNING,
64 Elizabeth Street, MELBOURNE.

DEHYDRATION.

For reliable information on Dehydrating all kinds of perishable Food Products, write the Father of Dehydration, A. F. Spawn, Horsham (Vic.).

WE BUY LEMONS

Green Citrons and Shadoocks, Seeding Oranges, Tomatoes, Cherries for crystallising, Loganberries, Raspberries and Strawberries, Passion Fruit.

C. M. BROOKE & SON,
Whiteman St., South Melbourne, Vics.

WINTER ORCHARD WORK.

Continued from page 325.

Somerville.

Messrs. John Brunning & Sons, fruitgrowers and nurserymen, write under date, June 11th:—

Spraying.—We aim to get the pruning done in June; then when the fine days come along in July, we are in a position to spray; or if we are going to be exceptionally busy with the nursery stuff, we try to spray in the end of May, as the woolly aphid has not then got a good hold, and has not so much wool on, being easily dislodged. However, both methods are good, the latter perhaps has the pull because usually one can get on the ground before the soaking rains make it too boggy.

The formula used is Gargoyle Red Oil, 4 gallons to 80 gallons with a quarter pint of "Black Leaf 40."

The Red Oil spraying is done with a motor outfit with spray gun at pressure 200 to 250 lbs.

As we mostly go in for Apples and Pears, the above mixture will be sufficient.

For Pear Spray—the Black Leaf 40 may be left out. The spraying, even if there is no aphid to worry about, gives the tree a healthier appearance, and enables it to stand up to cropping year in and year out.

Pruning.

In Jonathan, our aim is to promote in the early years, a good body of laterals and spurs in the body of tree, and of course to have a good strong foundation for the main limbs so that the limbs can carry long spurs and laterals.

The pruner must bear in mind that he has to make next year's spurs as well as carry out any thinning necessary for the coming crop, at the same time keeping the tree going in growth.

Once you get your tree well spurred in the first seven or eight years of growing, you have mastered the hardest part of pruning the Jonathan.

"London Pippin," in most cases,

bears alternate years, but this may be overcome by hard spur pruning, when the trees are fully spurred for a crop after the tree is formed, thinning out surplus growths and spur pruning is most of the pruning necessary.

"Rome Beauty" is indeed a difficult, or, at least, a nasty Apple to prune, but if one bears in mind that a lot of the fruit is borne on the end of a last year's growth, and then forms bulbs; this bulb is left, so it will spur back, then one can regulate the spurs. Again, to carry the fruit for the coming year, a certain number of the new growth on to bulbs can be left, and cut out the next year, so really, you carry in your mind the coming crop as well as the near year's. Do not let the spurs get long, or they will go blind.

"Statesman" does not require much pruning, but, like "London Pippin," requires thinning on the spurs.

The main essentials to success in orcharding for big crops are good drainage, plenty of manure, good pruning, proper pollination, and doing the various jobs in their proper seasons.

We have now invested in a tractor for orchard work—"Cletrac," and the "Harvey" power ploughs, "Disc" and "Mouldboard."

"SOUVENIR BOXES" OF DRIED FRUIT.

A special representative of the Australian Dried Fruits' Association, who has just returned from Adelaide, says the idea of the "Souvenir Box" of dried fruits to be sent overseas has been taken up enthusiastically by the A.N.A. Branches, Primary Producers' Section, Returned Soldiers' Association. Splendid window displays of these souvenir boxes can be seen at the South Australian Tourist Bureau, the arcade of Harris, Searle & Co., Anzac Club, and the Adelaide Co-operative Store.

The scheme in Victoria has been taken up with enthusiasm, very large quantities having already been ordered.

STONE FRUITS CITRUS TREES and QUALITY ROSES

BEFORE PURCHASING

send for Lasscock's Catalogue and prices. These South Australian grown trees are unsurpassed for hardiness, healthiness, and vigor. They will jump from the start and bring profit to the grower. Our stocks are excellent and prices right. Special attention is given to packing.

LASSCOCK'S NURSERIES

Henley Beach Road,
LOCKLEYS, STH. AUSTRALIA

A Good Start means Everything!

Home-Made Lime-Sulphur.

Valuable Tests in America.

With San Jose Scale again attracting attention as a serious pest, many fruitgrowers are planning to make the so-called delayed dormant application of lime-sulphur in spring, just as the buds begin to swell (writes the "National Nurseryman," U.S.A.). This spray is prepared by adding 1 part of concentrated lime-sulphur to 8 parts of water, and in addition to controlling scale it serves as an effective fungicide as well. Spray specialists at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva are advising the free use of this spray to combat scale and also state that fruitgrowers can make their own lime-sulphur during the winter months.

Home-made concentrated lime-sulphur is prepared by mixing about 40 pounds of lime in a container with a little water to start the lime to slake. After lime is moistened in this way the entire amount of water, 50 gallons, is added. When the lime is about two-thirds slaked, 80 pounds of high-grade sulphur are added and the mixture cooked for 45 minutes after the boiling point is reached.

Water to take the place of that lost in the cooking is added until the mix-

ture is brought back up to the 50-gallon mark.

The mixture is stored in air-tight containers until needed. This concentrated solution is then diluted at the rate of 1 part to 8 parts of water for use as a delayed dormant spray.

THE SCALE MENACE.

Effective Control Methods.

The San Jose Scale is on the increase in New York orchards, because the fruitgrowers have been led to neglect the pest through a false sense of security, with the result that it has been making slow but steady gains, particularly in old orchards. This is the gist of a statement made recently by the entomologist at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station who has observed the increasing prevalence of scale in all parts of the State during the past two years. In orchards visited at harvest time in 1923, Apples spotted by scale were very much in evidence, while many old orchards were actually "lousy" with the insects, says this authority.

"San Jose Scale can be held in check by the regular application of lime-sulphur at the dormant strength of 1 to 8 applied just as the buds begin to swell, but many growers

have been inclined in recent years to neglect this spray, with the result that scale is again a serious pest of New York Apple orchards," says the station entomologist. "Unless scale is extremely bad, lime-sulphur is to be preferred to any other spray material, but in old orchards where scale has become well established treatment for one or two years with a home-made oil emulsion containing paraffin oil or red engine oil or with one of the leading brands of commercial miscible oils is desirable. Lime-sulphur has the advantage of being a good fungicide as well as an insecticide and helps check scab as well as scale.

"Growers would do well to mark for special treatment all trees found to be heavily infested with scale as they go through the orchard in their pruning."

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

The "Fruit World" Appreciated.

A grower at Kilsyth, Vic., writes thus to the "Fruit World":—

"Referring to your June issue, allow me to congratulate you on the article on the sugar question; it supplies one with a lot of information which no one hears of, and by which one gets a clear understanding of the whole question."

.. THE ..

Farmers and Settlers' Co-operative Insurance Company of Australia Ltd.

Capital, £100,000.	Subscribed Capital, £70,000.	Paid Up, £35,000.
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THIS IS THE ORCHARDISTS' CO.

for insuring his buildings, fruit in store, Workers' Compensation, and other risks. An orchardist who becomes a shareholder and places his insurances with this Company participates in the profits which his own business creates. Thousands of farmers and orchardists are already shareholders. Write for particulars.

Victorian Branch:

Directors—Mr. SYDNEY SAMPSON, M.H.R., Mr. DUNCAN McLENNAN, Mr. P. H. H. IBBOTT.

Manager—H. L. CARROLL

Address: 360 Collins Street, Melbourne
YOU are invited to become a shareholder.

AGENT—LAWFORD'S FRUIT EXCHANGE PTY. LTD., 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, and Williamson's Road, Doncaster.

AGENTS WANTED.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

TELEPHONE 2979

Walters' Seeds

For the CHOICEST VEGETABLES and most BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS sow our Seeds

We are Headquarters for—

Hunter River Lucerne

Cleaned by our Special Machinery, and free from all weeds. SPECIAL QUOTATIONS for Cwt. or Ton lots on application.

We have large stocks of the following in best re-cleaned Seed: Broadleaf Dwarf Essex Rape, Grasses, Clovers, and all varieties of Green Fodder and Root Crop Seeds

Write at once for our Special Quotations.

Spraying Oils, Fungicides, Raffia

Illustrated Catalogue and Calendar, post free.

WATTERS & SONS

251 & 253 Swanston St., Melbourne

TRIAL SHIPMENT OF CANADIAN PEACHES TO ENGLAND.

"No Prospect of Developing a Market."

According to the "Canadian Horticulturist" the financial statements have been made up in regard to the costs and returns of the two carloads of Peaches (about 1,500 cases) that were shipped from the Niagara district of Canada to England last autumn.

The shipment was experimental in nature to test out the possibility of shipping Peaches such a distance and finding out if there would be a market for them.

According to the financial statement, both cars show a slight loss. The cost of the first car was \$1,392.78 (£278/10/-), including the Peaches, valued at 75c. per basket. Proceeds were \$1,400.82 (£280/3/6), plus packing. The second car showed costs of \$1,619.56, with the receipts of \$1,602.98.

The fruit arrived in good condition, but were dry and lacking in flavour. They were not well received on the English market as the quality was not high enough to compete with the European fruit. The white flesh varieties are the more popular in England; they do not consider the yellow flesh Peaches, such as the Elberta, as a dessert Peach.

The net results of the trial shipment has been to confirm the views previously held in many quarters—that there is no prospect of developing a commercial demand in the United Kingdom for Ontario Peaches.

LIME AS A DISINFECTANT.

"Is air-slaked lime of any value as a disinfectant?" was the question put to the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture recently. The correspondent was informed by Mr. A. A. Ramsay, Agricultural Chemist to the Department, that in the ordinary acceptance of the word disinfectant—that is, as an agent capable of freeing from infection by pathogenic germs—lime, or air-slaked lime, can scarcely be so described. If the term were to be used in a broader sense, however, as descriptive of an agent that will clean up or sweeten and kill certain growths, then lime, or freshly-slaked lime, may be said to have a value as a disinfectant.

Air-slaked lime that has not been kept for any considerable time is practically calcium hydroxide; its solution in water has an alkaline reaction, and has a weak but decided action on spores of fungi. Liming of fruit trees by painting with milk or lime frees the trees from parasites and lichen growths. Liming or whitewashing of buildings and out-houses is practised to sweeten them and free them from contamination.

MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONIUS has said:—"Pass through this little space of time conformably to Nature, and end thy journey in content." He is a counsel which mankind may well follow, but the fitness of old age and its blessings are only for those who in youth and middle age have kept themselves healthy. Among the worst pests that attack humanity are ills of the Liver and Digestive Organs. A.M.S. Digestive and Liver Tonic will cure you of these troubles. It is the most effective remedy dispensed. Try it, and you will have health and happiness and bless nature who produced you. Sold by all chemists and country storekeepers, 3/-; by post, 3/6. Manufactured by T. A. Dickson, chemist, Geelong, Vic.

War on Orchard Pests

Armistice Impossible Defeat of Enemy Certain

Two factors will decide the fight:

- (1) Good Munitions
- (2) Good Generalship

(1) As regards the supply of Munitions for the Fruitgrowers to wage continuous war on insect pests and fungus diseases, there is nothing better than

McDOUGALL'S

NO. 2 FRUIT TREE WASH

A combined Insecticide and Fungicide. Destroys all scale insects, Aphides, Plant Bugs, Red Spider and other Mites, and many Caterpillars; also checks Black Spot, Mildew and other fungus diseases.

KATAKILLA

Powder Insecticide Wash. Non-poisonous. Destroys Caterpillars, Aphides, Mealy Bug, Mites, etc.

DERRISINE

Concentrated Liquid Insecticide. Effective against biting and sucking insects. Equal in strength to PURE NICOTINE.

(2) THE OTHER FACTOR

in defeating orchards pests is the grower who must use skill in spraying at the correct time and thoroughness in the work.

Write for our Booklet free. A GUIDE TO SPRAYING. Contains valuable formulae and data.

Write for particulars of Hand Spraying Appliances.

We are Agents for W. T. French & Co.'s complete line of

KNAPSACK SPRAYERS, ATOMISERS,

Etc. Also the Nunan Patent Spray System of Irrigation.

SOLE AGENTS.

NEWELL & CO.,

189 King Street—Melbourne

FRUIT TREES

ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES:

APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS
PLUMS, PRUNES, etc.

WELL GROWN, VIGOROUS, STRONG AND HEALTHY
APPLE AND PLUM STOCKS.

Correspondence Invited

T. RUSSELL
Alliance Nurseries, KINGLAKE,
Victoria



Poultry Notes.

Points on Incubation.

KEEP THE INCUBATORS working at full pressure this month in order to get the early-hatched chicks. When you have hatched enough to fill your own requirements, that is the time to supply orders.

There are many important points to be observed, if the best results are to be obtained from incubation.

Fresh and fertile eggs are the first essentials. It is important also to reject small or very large eggs, and especially those with rough, porous, or unsound shells. The lamp should be regularly trimmed and filled. A flat wick is best, trimmed slightly convex on the top, or with corners very slightly taken off. This tapers the flame, and the lamp is less liable to smoke.

The eggs should be turned twice daily, except at the very beginning and end of the hatch. At the beginning it is advisable to leave them undisturbed for 24 hours to enable them to heat up. A mark made in the centre of the side of each egg forms a guide by which it can be ascertained that the egg has or has not been turned. This is not necessary where turning devices are employed.

It is a good plan to change the places of eggs when turning. They may be left out of the machine to cool for a few minutes, varying in warmer weather up to 15 minutes and even slightly longer, though in some cases this airing is overdone. The egg chamber should be closed while the eggs are airing.

The first testing

should take place on the sixth or seventh day, and all sterile eggs removed. A tester can easily be made with a bicycle lamp, a piece of zinc

or cardboard painted black, and an aperture cut the size of the egg. Brown shelled eggs are less transparent, and so harder to detect than white ones.

It is not advisable to replace the infertiles with other eggs, but if this is resorted to the fresh eggs to be inserted should be heated first before being placed in the incubator.

Ventilation and moisture are essential, but there is no doubt that both have to a large extent been overdone. The supply of moisture depends on the make of the incubator, and upon climatic conditions. A little during the last five days of the hatch should be sufficient at this period of the year.

If the egg tray admits it, the eggs should always be kept with the large end slightly higher than the other. This tends to prevent the chick's head being at the small end. The eggs should not be turned during the last three days.

Keep incubator at an even temperature of 102 deg. for at least a day before inserting the eggs.

Set the machine in a place free from draughts, and away from any wall that has the sun shining on it.

Always read and carefully follow the directions supplied with a new machine.

Avoid vibration. An asphalt or cement floor is best, but do not have a damp earthen floor.

It is not so hard as some people imagine to run an incubator. Common sense is the chief requirement.

An incubator in which the heat is evenly diffused should be run at 102 deg. This will increase to at least 103 deg, towards the end of the run as a result of the increased heat coming from the eggs themselves.

Do not let the machine run below 103 deg. during the last week of the hatch.

Best results will be obtained if the incubator is run in a room where a uniform temperature of about 65 deg. can be maintained.

GRANDVIEW POULTRY FARM.

No primary industries have proved more attractive or suitable to the Returned Soldier than fruitgrowing and poultry farming, and many, after the hard campaigning of war, have found in them a healthy and profitable life's work.

The proprietor of the Grandview Poultry Farm at Frankston, Victoria, is just such a one, who has got together the best egg-producing stock obtainable, and has constructed, himself, on a delightfully situated rise overlooking the sea, an up-to-date poultry farm, which it was my fortune recently to inspect. There I found some hundreds of birds in the pink of condition.

Heading the specially - selected breeding pens were White Leghorn cockerels direct from world's record breakers, Black Orpingtons from a 312 egg strain, and Utility R.I.R.'s of a very high standard.

Beekeeping Notes.

Wintering.

THERE ARE THREE necessary items for the safe wintering of bees—strong colonies, preferably headed by young queens; an abundance of good food—say, 30lbs.—and warm, weatherproof hives with undisturbed quiet and rest.

Already preparations to this end should have been made so that with the coming of the first frosts the finishing touches may be given, and the apiary left in peace until the warmth of spring awakens it to new life.

DON'T KEEP FOWLS, MAKE THEM KEEP YOU!

The Laying Strain is the Paying Strain
Ours are both.

White Leghorns, Black Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds.

2 DAY OLD CHICKS 2

from 18/- per doz.

Book now and save disappointment.

Settings from 7/6

Special quote for larger orders
either in chicks or eggs

Only best laying strains kept

Further particulars from:

The Manager

GRANDVIEW POULTRY FARM
Cranbourne Road,
Frankston, Vic.

2 DAY OLD CHICKS 2

Blk. Orp., White Leghorn, £6/6/- per 100
£3/10/- per 50
18/- per doz.

Good Laying Strain. Order at once.
Delivered anywhere by rail.

R. STEPHENS

Goodwin Poultry Farm
We Pay Freight. BLACKBURN, Vic.

WINTER LAYERS Lay Real Money !

AND HERE'S HOW TO TURN UNPROFITABLE HENS
INTO HEALTHY, CONSISTENT WINTER LAYERS



When eggs are scarce and prices rise; when poultry men look askance at their dwindling egg returns, and when there exists even a faint hope that more eggs can be obtained simply, economically and without fear of injury to the birds— isn't it time those egg-less poultry keepers paid heed to the chorus of over 500,000 users of Karswood Poultry Spice who write to say that "Karswood puts the Profit into Poultry-keeping"?

Karswood Poultry Spice is a tonic guaranteed to be absolutely harmless, and endorsed by such men as C. A. House, Will Hooley, and many other prominent Judges and Breeders. It contains innocuous ingredients which increase egg-production almost infallibly by absolutely natural and normal development of the egg-cluster. It cannot "force." Contains no Cayenne, no Ginger, no Capsicum, no Gentian, no Chillies, nor any other overheating stimulant. Post-mortem tests conducted on the bodies of birds, Karswood-fed for 6, 12, 18 and 24 months prove conclusively that no injury of any kind results.

Here is an opportunity to turn this general egg-shortage to your profit. Read the letters below, then make the test.

EGG YIELD INCREASED.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have used your Karswood Poultry Spice and for getting birds into show conditions and health, I find nothing better; also to increase the egg yield. I am an Exhibitor in all the leading shows in N.S.W. and can recommend Karswood Spice to all who wish to be amongst the winning cards, also to keep their flocks in the best of health and condition, and to keep the egg boxes full. You may use this as a guarantee of my faith in Karswood Spice, as I am one of the leading Fanciers in N.S.W., and am known all over the world.

So if this is of any use to you as a testimonial, I shall be pleased to see it amongst your advertisements.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) C. A. CLARKE,

Model Poultry Yards, Merewether,
via Newcastle, N.S.W.

August, 1922.

AGAIN LAYING HEAVILY.

Dear Sirs,—I would like to inform you of the results I have obtained from using "Karswood" Poultry Spice. I was first informed of this spice by a friend of mine, who strongly advised me to use it during the moulting period. I was somewhat dubious at first in using it, as I was not a believer in spices for fowls, but after seriously considering it on account of the scarcity of eggs, I tried a packet, and am glad to

NOTE THE ECONOMY

1/- packet supplies 20 hens 16 days
2/- packet supplies 20 hens 32 days
13/- tin (7lb.) supplies 140 hens
32 days
14lb. tins, 25/-; 28lb. tins, 48/-.

Makes 12 hens lay for 1¹/₂d. a day

state that I have had wonderful results from it. After using it a fortnight you could see a wonderful improvement in the condition, and the plumage of the birds, it having considerably assisted them through the moult, and actually started them laying in the middle of it. After using several packets of "Karswood," and when my fowls were laying heavily, I decided to leave off "Karswood," but after a few weeks my eggs decreased 50 per cent. I again decided to test the qualities of "Karswood," and glad to say that after a few days my fowls were again laying heavily. I am writing this to you as I feel that you have given to the Poultry Keeper a chance to obtain good results from their fowls, and to "Karswood" must be given the credit of reducing the usual shortage of eggs, as you well know not prevalent this winter. You may use this

letter in any way you think fit, and again thanking you.

(Sgd. WALLIE R. ROBINSON,
9 Austral Terrace, Malvern, S.A.

AVERAGE 75% A DAY.

"Challacombe," Wairoonga,
N.S.W.

Dear Sirs,—Will you please send me nine 2/- packets of Karswood Spice? I used it in England in January, 1919, when there was snow on the ground, and the hens laid after three weeks' use—laid well, and kept up an average of 75% per day until I sold them in June, whereas they had not laid an egg for the previous six months. I have never found anything to give nearly as good results.

(Sgd.) ALLAN H. BROWN.

MAKE THIS TEST.

Go to your local Grocer, Storekeeper or Produce Dealer. Get a 1/- packet of Karswood Poultry Spice (containing ground insects). Test it for a fortnight on half a dozen hens. Do not expect an immediate avalanche of eggs. Karswood works naturally—not suddenly. Within a fortnight or three weeks, you will notice a decided improvement in the health and virility of the Karswood birds, and a decided increase in their egg production. This is the test that has convinced half a million poultry keepers. It costs 1/- only, yet it proves beyond a doubt that Karswood Poultry Spice "puts the profit into Poultry keeping"

SUPPLIES OF KARSWOOD.

Most Grocers, Storekeepers or Produce Dealers stock Karswood Poultry Spice. However, should you have any difficulty in securing it, drop a postcard to the agents for your state or to "Karswood," Box 2138 G.P.O., Sydney, and they or we will be glad to put you in touch with your nearest supplier.

AUSTRALIAN AGENTS.

N.S.W.: Coastal Farmers' Co-op Society Ltd., Quay St., Sydney.

Vic. and Tas.: Henry Berry & Co. Ltd., Collins St., Melbourne.

South Australia: S. C. Eyles & Co., Currie St., Adelaide.

West Australia: Westralian Farmers' Ltd., Wellington Street, Perth.

Queensland: Farmers' Co-Op. Dist. Co. Ltd., Turbot St., Brisbane.

Karswood Poultry Spice

Makes Twelve Hens Lay for a Halfpenny a day.

Dealing with the subject of wintering bees, Henry Geary, in the "Bee-Keeper's Vade-Mecum," says that "immediately the colonies have received their food allowance the quilts should be removed, and two split balls of naphthaline placed on the floor board in each hive, near the back corners. The splitting of the balls enables them to lie under the bottom bars of the frames. Then lay two sticks across the tops of the frames about 3 inches apart. These sticks should be about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, and should lie across the centre of the frames at right angles to the direction in which the frames run.

The purpose of this is to provide passage ways for the bees from comb to comb, when they move in search of food, and does away with the necessity of their moving under or round the ends of the frames where the temperature is much cooler. Having placed the sticks in position cover with the calico quilts, following this with several thicknesses of felt, and a chaff cushion.

Pack the top coverings down as warmly as possible, and then make sure that the roof is watertight. Leaking roofs are a fertile source of loss. If any doubt exists a sheet of corrugated iron should be placed over the roof and secured in position.

Hive roofs

should be secured against strong

winds. A good method is as follows:—At one side of hive, about the centre, drive a stake about eighteen inches long firmly into the ground. To this attach a strong cord, which should be carried over the roof of the hive and one or two bricks attached to the other end and suspended about 6 inches from the ground. It is practically impossible for a roof secured in this way to blow off.

Finally, open the entrance to a width of about 6 inches, and if there is any fear of mice gaining admission fix a wire across. The hive should then require no more attention till the spring."

CONFERENCE OF APIARISTS.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Victorian Apiarists Association will be held in Melbourne on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of this month. The season has been rather unsatisfactory one from the beekeeper's standpoint.

In the past

the marketing problem

has in some measure operated to the disadvantage of those engaged in this pursuit, and as a consequence, a further effort is to be made to form a honey producers' association.

The Conference will also deal with a number of subjects which were discussed at the recent conference of

Ministers for Agriculture held in Sydney.

Under the heading of production delegates will discuss the threatened alienation of bee country, the work of the Australian Forest League, and the proposed methods of collecting weather and flora reports. It is also hoped that finality will be reached with regard to the registration of beekeepers, deputy inspectors, and amendments to the Bee Diseases' Act. Delegates to this conference will contribute papers setting out their practical experience gained in some avenue of production. The conference promises to be one of the most important held by the Association.

THE KNOWING PIG.

One day in September I always shall remember

I was walking down the street feeling full of pride,

My heart was in a flutter, so I lay down in the gutter,

And a pig came and lay down by my side.

Now as I laid in that gutter, still feeling in a flutter,

A lady passing by was heard to say—

"You can always tell who boozes by the company he chooses,

Then the pig got up and slowly walked away.

There's only one BEST choice of Power Sprays

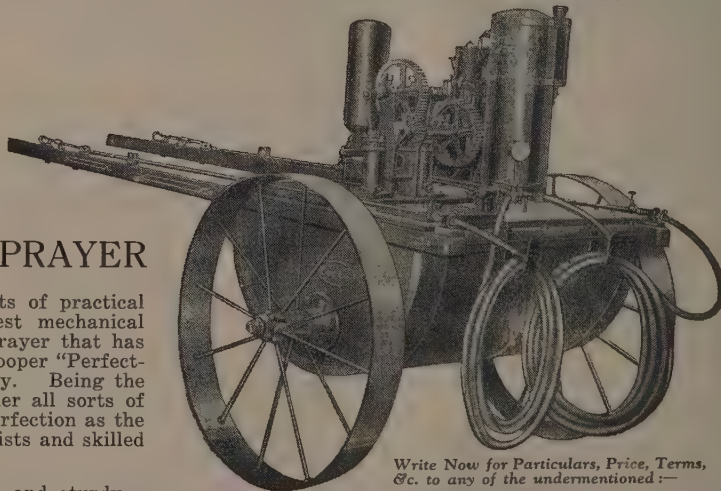
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PERFECT BALANCE POWER ORCHARD SPRAYER

Meets the most exacting requirements of practical work, just as it satisfies the keenest mechanical critic. No other Power Orchard Sprayer that has yet been designed can approach the Cooper "Perfect-Balance" Outfit for all round efficiency. Being the result of years of practical tests under all sorts of working conditions, it is as near to perfection as the combined brains of successful orchardists and skilled engineers can make it.

Engine and pump are both strong and sturdy—easily operated, and easily cared for; large capacity low down vat can be quickly filled; broad rimmed 42in. wheels prevent bogging, make pulling easier, and enable hilly areas to be covered without difficulty. It keeps a proper balance full or empty, and on sloping or level ground.



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Clark & Fauset Ltd., Brisbane, Queensland.

Australasian Implement & H.F. Co., Adelaide.

Northern Motors Pty. Ltd., Hobart and Launceston, Tas.

FUMIGATING CITRUS TREES.

Tests are being conducted at Shepparton, Victoria, and other places with liquid hydrocyanic acid in the fumigation of citrus trees. This preparation is described as the most up-to-date method of fumigating citrus trees, same having been introduced into Australia by Messrs. J. M. Goodenough and W. J. Richards from South Africa.

Mr. C. French, junr., Government Entomologist, and Mr. S. A. Cock, Government Citriculturist, are watching these experiments closely, although the experimenters recognise the difficulty of conducting tests just now, this being the wrong season of the year for demonstrating with hydrocyanic acid gas.

Enquiries relative to liquid hydrocyanic acid have also been received from New South Wales.

TO DESTROY WEEDS ON PATHS.

To destroy grass or weeds on gravel paths or on chip tennis courts an arsenic mixture (1 lb. of white arsenic with $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of caustic soda dissolved in 4 gallons water) is frequently used, being both cheap and effective. A fairly concentrated solution of common salt applied hot is also effective, and so, too, is spraying with crude residual oil, such as is obtainable from gas companies. Both of these treatments would be rather more expensive, however, than that first mentioned.—(A. A. Ramsay, Chemist, N.S.W. Dept. of Agriculture.)

"WOULDEST THOU BE HAPPY?"

Wouldst thou be wretched? 'Tis an easy way:

Think of but self and self alone all day;

Think of thy pain, thy grief, thy loss, thy care,

All that thou hast to do, or feel, or bear;

Think of thy good, thy pleasure, and thy gain,

Think only of thyself: 'Twill not be vain.

Wouldst thou be happy? Take an easy way:

Think of those around thee—live for them each day;

Think of their pain, their loss, their grief, their care;

All that they have to do, or feel, or bear;

Think of their pleasure, of their good, their gain;

Think of those around thee—it will not be vain.

Dried Fruit.—"Paddock" brand dried fruits packed by the Mildura Co-operative Fruit Co. Ltd. include Currants, Sultanas, Lexias, Apricots, Peaches, Pears and Nectarines. Only the finest selected fruit is packed. Buyers are requested to communicate with the company's representatives in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, and London.

SUBSCRIBERS' PAYMENTS RECEIVED.

The following are the subscriptions received from May 20th to June 20th, 1924. The month quoted in parenthesis indicates to what date the subscription is paid. These are exclusive of the subscribers who have paid to local agents or to our offices in the various States:—

P. Addicott (May, '25), A. H. Barry (Apl., '25), Barrett, Lennard Bros. (May, '26), A. C. Bartlett (May, '25), E. Beales (May, '26), H. Beardsmore (May, '24), Chas. Bearpark (May, '25), R. Beresinsky (Aug., '24), S. H. Blee (May, '25), A. Boatwright (Dec., '24), Alex. Brown (Feb., '25), A. Buchter (Mar., '26), F. Burgess (May, '25), T. Chapman (Mar., '25), Chateau Mildura & Olivewood Pty. Ltd., Melb. (May, '25), H. V. Child (Apl., '25), J. R. Clipperton

(May, '25), W. P. Coleman (May, '26), W. F. Cooper (Apl., '25), T. N. Cuttle (Mar., '26), C. T. Dadswell (May, '25), C. Debelles (Apl., '25), D. G. Dunstan (Feb., '25), H. F. Edwards (Mar., '25), Jack Firth (Apl., '25), W. J. Fithie (Mar., '25), W. J. Foster (May, '25), H. C. Franks (May, '25), Alfd. Gartnell (Jne., '24), John Gill (Apl., '25), Gollin & Co. (May, '25), A. W. Goodhew (Mar., '25), H. M. Graf (Mar., '25), S. O. Gregory (Jan., '25), A. Hall (Nov., '24), R. H. Hall (Mar., '25), H. Lipson Hancock (May, '25), A. C. Harbord (Dec., '24), T. A. Harris (Feb., '25), R. E. Haysey (Jun., '25), E. W. Hedditch (May, '25), D. Herd (May, '25), H. G. R. Heyward (Dec., '24), R. J. Heywood (May, '25), Hicks Bros. (Sep., '24), Geo. Higgins (May, '25), A. T. Hodgins (Mar., '25), Geo. Holder (Apl., '25), G. Hopgood (Mar., '24), V. C. Hottenstein (Sep., '24), J.

(continued on page 354)

for Economical Transportation

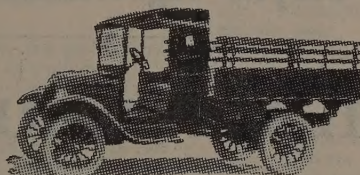
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Hills, mud and sand hold no terrors for the powerful, fast-moving Chevrolet Trucks

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Well built. Provided with the valve-in-head motor which ensures maximum power on minimum fuel expenditure. Long-lived. Easily controlled. Equipped and operated for comfort and safety.

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LATEST MOTOR-SHIP.**Improvements in Hold and Engine-Room for the Conveyance of Fruit, &c.**

"There arrived in the Manchester Ship Canal Docks on the 23rd March, 1924, the very latest example of the motor-ship, Messrs. Furness, Withy and Company's 'Pacific Shipper.' The new vessel was built by Messrs. William Doxford & Sons at Sunderland, and is of 10,000 tons gross register.

"Profiting by the experience gathered in the running of earlier motor-ships, many new and important improvements have been incorporated in the 'Shipper.' The vessel is loading outward for North Pacific ports via the Panama Canal, taking her place in the new service which Messrs. Furness, Withy recently commenced between Manchester and other home ports and ports on the Pacific coasts of the United States and Canada.

"On her homeward voyage she is expected to carry large quantities of fresh fruit for the English markets, and for this purpose a new system of cold-air refrigeration has been fitted in the holds.

"The cold air is circulated by means of electric fans, and the directional flow of the current can be reversed, the idea being to keep the temperature of the insulated holds even. Instruments are also fitted for registering the velocity of the air

current and for recording the foul air and the temperature in the insulated chambers. The object of this elaborate installation is the prevention of the accumulation of the gases given off by the fruit, the gases being discharged from the chambers and fresh-cooled air supplied and substituted.

"The system adopted is the result

of much research and experimental work, as well as of practical experience, and is a great advance on any installation previously fitted into ships."—The Manchester Guardian Commercial.

Schoolmaster: "What is velocity?"

Pupil: "Velocity is what a boy puts a hot plate down with."

The Ellis Fruit Grader

ORANGE GROWERS WRITE US!

Do not confuse the "ELLIS" GRADER with old types of Graders.

Mr. Hart, Manager of Blacker's Orchard and Cannery, Mooroopna says:—"We estimated that after having put through the first 1000 cases of Apricots, the saving of labor had more than paid for the machine."

**Cannot Wear Out. Cannot Bruise.
Hand or Power.**

Write for practical information to our Mr. H. F. Greenwood, Merrigum (Vic.), who has 100 acres under fruit, and he is also using and acting as Agent for the "Samson" Tractor, and will be pleased to answer enquiries.

In some districts 80% of the growers are using the "Ellis Grader."

**We are Distributors of the British
Wonder Car--The "Arrol-Johnston"**

AGENTS:—Colonial and Interstate Agents:—Queensland, Sthrn. Q'land Fruit-growers' Assn., Roma St., Brisbane. N.S.W.—H. H. Hinds Ltd., 485 Kent Street, Sydney. Sth. Aus.—Premier Machinery Co., Morphitt St., Adelaide. New Zealand—A. Simmonds Ltd., Heretaunga St., Hastings. South Africa—Oswald Bros., Cape Town.

The Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria

Grand Annual Exhibition

9 DAYS——18th to 27th SEPTEMBER, 1924——9 DAYS

Fruitgrowers!--This is the Show at which you should exhibit.

Over £375

is offered in PRIZE MONEY, in addition to THREE HANDSOME SHIELDS.

Entries Close Saturday, 16th August, at noon.

Prize Schedules, Entry Forms, etc., on application to—

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Collins House: 360 Collins Street, Melbourne.

The Fruit Trade

Every Firm should be Officially Represented

if only by a line or two—Our Readers are Your Clients. It is an able and wise introduction, and when you go through the fruit districts our Readers will have already known you through us.

It pays best to send Consignments Regularly—not Occasionally—to the best markets, by doing so you strike the rising and falling markets and make a fair average for the season.

A ten times wider and better distribution will ensure a ten times greater production, at more payable returns. It is large and valuable exports from settled industries that make a nation prosperous.—Ed. "F.W."

This Journal is the recognised representative of the FRUIT TRADE in the Southern Hemisphere.

REPRESENTATIVE FIRMS, FRUIT MERCHANTS, AGENTS, EXPORTERS.

Advertising in this Journal.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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Chilton, F., City Fruit Markets.
Hopkins & Lipscombe, Fruit Exchange.
Reddy & Lee, City Markets.
Rogers, F. H. G., Fruit Exchange.
Rule & Beavis, Fruit Exchange.
Wade, Noel, V., Royal Exchange (representing the North of England Fruit Brokers Ltd., Manchester, Eng.).

VICTORIA.

Melbourne.

Coastal Farmers' Co-op. Society, Western Market.
Davis, J., Western Market.
Lister, G., Western Market.
Mills & Co., J. B., 9 Queen Street (representing Nothard, Lowe & Wills Ltd., London).
Mills, A., & Sons, Western Markets.
McClure, Valentine & Co. Pty. Ltd., 49 William St.
Mumford, J. G., 449 Flinders Lane.
Pang & Co. Ltd., H. L., Little Bourke St.
Silbert, Sharp & Davies, Western Markets.
Stott & Son, T., Western Markets.
Tim Young & Co., Western Market.
Year, F. W., 49 William Street.
Wade & Co., H. M., 439 Flinders Lane.
Woolf, G., Western Market.

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane.

Barr, A. S., Fruit Exchange.
Collard & Mackay, Fruit Exchange.
Cooksley & Co., Fruit Exchange.
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Geeves, H. V., Fruit Exchange.
Robsons Ltd., Fruit Exchange.
W. J. Whitten, & Co., Fruit Exchange.

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Perth.

Wills & Co. Ltd., G., Exporters.

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TASMANIA.

Hobart.

Jones & Co. Ltd., H., Fruit Exporters.
Peacock & Co., W. D., Fruit Exporters, and at London.

NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland.

Radley & Co. Ltd., Fruit Auctioneers.
Turner & Growers Ltd., City Markets.

Dunedin.

Co-operative Fruitgrowers' of Otago Ltd.
Paterson, Thos., & Co., Vogel Street.

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Jacobs, E., & Sons, Covent Garden.
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Monro, Geo., Ltd., Covent Garden.
Nothard, Lowe & Wills Ltd., Tooley Street.
Pask, Cornish & Smart, Covent Garden.
Poupart, T. J., Covent Garden.
Ridley, Houlding & Co., Covent Garden.
Swann & Co., 3 Salter's Hall Court.

Hull.

White & Son Ltd.

Liverpool.

Liverpool Fruit Brokers Assocn. Ltd.

COMPARATIVE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

English Fruit Weights.

Apples, sieve is equal to 1 bushel, generally 38 lbs.

Cherries and Currants, ½ sieve equal to 24 lbs.

Gooseberries, Plums, ½ sieve, equal to 28 lbs. Pears, sieve, equal to 50 to 55 lbs.

Foreign Weights.

Apples, Canadian, barrel, equal to 140 lbs.

Apples, American and Nova Scotian, barrel, equal to 120 to 130 lbs.

Pears, Californian case, equal to 40 lbs.

British and Australasian Market Reports.

Great Britain.

London (3/5/24).

The following are the prices ruling at Covent Garden, as published in the "Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades' Journal":—Apples, English, 10/- to 18/-; Australasian, West Australian Jon., Dunn's, Ribston, 12/- to 14/-; Cleos., 12/6 to 14/-; Victorian Ribston, Shoreland Queen, 10/- to 13/-; Cox's O.P., 12/- to 15/-; Jon., 12/6 to 13/-; Alf., 10/6 to 12/-; Reinnette, 10/- to 11/-; New Zealand, Cox's O.P., 18/- to 22/-; Jon. and Dunn's, 14/- to 16/-; Bananas, Hoya, 17/6 to 25/-; Fyffe, 10/6 to 18/-; Grapes, 5/- to 8/- lb.; Lemons, 300's, 12/6 to 14/-; Oranges, Valencias, ½ cases, 300's, 24/- to 30/-; Peaches, English, 24/- to 48/- doz.; Pears, S. African, 3/6 to 8/- per box; Australian, 8/- to 10/- per tray; Pines, 3/- to 5/- each.

New South Wales.

Sydney (25/6/24).

Mr. F. Chilton, City Fruit Markets, Sydney, report under date 25/6/24:

Queensland Fruits.—Bananas, 12/- to 24/- per case; Pines, smooth, 10/- to 16/-; Ripley, 8/- to 10/-; Custard Apples, 3/- to 5/- per box. New South Wales Fruits.—Bananas, Tweed

River, 12/- to 25/- per case; Oranges, common, 5/- to 8/- per bushel case; Navels, 8/- to 13/-; Mandarins, Emperor, 6/- to 9/-; Thorny, 3/- to 7/- per half case; Seville, 4/- to 5/- per bushel case; Grapefruit and Shad-docks, 4/- to 6/-; Apples, Granny Smith, 14/- to 18/-; Rome Beauty, 8/- to 12/-; Passions, 5/- to 9/- per half case. Victorian Fruits.—Apples, Jon., 8/- to 12/- per bushel case; Five Crown, 8/- to 11/-; Granny Smith, 12/- to 15/-; Pears, Howell, 6/- to 8/-; Keiffer's, 5/- to 7/-; B. Bosc, 7/- to 9/-; Jos., 8/- to 13/- Tasmanian Fruits.—Apples, Jon., 8/- to 12/- per bushel case; S.T.P., 8/- to 11/-; Dem., 11/- to 13/-; French Crabs, 10/- to 13/-; Crofton, 11/- to 13/- Pears, W.C., 4/6 to 6/6 per half case; W.N., 4/- to 6/-; Jos., 4/6 to 6/6. South Australian Fruits.—Apples, Cleo., 10/- to 12/- per bushel case; Jon., 8/- to 11/-; R.B., 8/- to 12/-; S.P., 9/- to 11/-.

Choice red Apples are becoming scarcer, and prices have slightly advanced in consequence. Citrus fruits are easier.

Owing to the cold weather the demand for most lines is dull.

Victoria.

Melbourne (27/6/24).

The following are the wholesale quotations ruling at the Western Market:—Apples, Good to choice eating, 5/- to 8/- per bushel case; good to choice cooking, 5/- to 8/-; Bananas, Queensland, 18/- to 27/- double case; Lemons, Victorian, 5/- to 7/-; Mandarins, New South Wales, 12/- to 13/-; Oranges, Mildura, 10/- to 11/-; New South Wales, 9/- to 10/-; Navels, 8/- to 12/-; Passion-fruit, Victorian, 12/- to 20/-; Pineapples, Queens, 10/- to 12/- double case.

South Australia.

Adelaide (21/6/24).

Fruit.—Apples, eating, 5/- to 6/- per case; cooking, 3/- to 4/-; Citrons, 16/-; Lemons, 5/-; Melons (pie), 3/- to 4/- per cwt.; Oranges, 6/- to 7/- per case; Mandarins, 15/- to 16/-; River, 18/- to 20/-; Navel, locals, 11/- to 12/-; River, 13/- to 15/-; Poorman, 6/- to 7/-; Pears, eating, 7/- to 8/-; cooking, 4/- to 5/- Fruit prices are exclusive of cases.

Queensland.

Brisbane (23/6/24).

Apples, aromatics, 12/- to 14/- a bushel case; Jonathans, 10/- to 14/-; Buncombe, 6/- to 12/-; Rome Beauties, 9/- to 14/-; Statesman, 12/- to 15/-; Rokewoods, 13/- to 15/-; Pears, Winter Coles, 12/- to 14/6 a bushel case; B.B., 5/- a half-bushel case; 7/- to 11/- a bushel case; Jose, 13/- to 14/-; Winter Nelis, 12/- to 13/- Oranges, 5/- to 6/6; Mandarins, Scarlets, 6/- to 10/-; Emperors, 7/- to 10/-; Allandales, 6/- to 8/-; Glen Retreats, 10/- to 12/-; Navel Oranges, 10/- to 12/-; Lemons, 3/- to 4/6 a

half bushel case; cured Lemons, 5/- to 5/6; Custard Apples, 2/6 to 5/-; Passion-fruit, prime, 6/- to 8/-; inferior, 3/- to 5/-;

Western Australia.

Perth (19/6/24).

Apples, Jon., 9/- to 11/6 per bushel case; Cleos., 10/- to 14/3; others, to 7/-; Dunn's, 11/- to 15/-; medium, 7/- to 9/-; others, to 5/6; Granny Smith's, 13/- to 16/-; others, to 11/-; Yates, 12/- to 15/6; small, to 7/6; Doherty, 11/- to 15/-; others, to 8/-; Romes, 9/- to 11/6; others to 7/-; Hoover, 9/- to 11/6; Five Crown, to 9/-; Pears, L'Inconnue, 13/3 to 14/3; Oranges, Navels, 9/6 to 11/6; large, to 8/-; Oranges, to 4/- 3/4 bushel; Mandarin, to 15/9; Lemons, 5/- to 7/9; others, to 3/6; Passion-fruit, 11/6 to 21/9 3/4 case.

Tasmania.

Hobart (21/6/24).

S.P.M., best, 8/- to 8/6; medium ditto, 6/- to 7/9; Jon., 6/- to 7/10; R.B., medium, 6/6 to 7/-; F.C., 6/6 to 8/-; S.T.P., best, 7/- to 8/1; medium ditto, 5/- to 6/6; M.F., to 6/-; Pears (ripe), E.B., 3/- to 5/-; W.N., to 4/1; W.C., 2/6 to 3/-; N.P., 4/6 per case.

New Zealand.

Dunedin (13/6/24).

Messrs. Reilly's Central Produce Mart report under date, 13/6/24:—Considerable consignments of Island and Australian fruit have reached us during the week, and are meeting a

steady sale. Grapes, Gros Colmars, 2/3; Quinces, 2d.; Pears, Winter Nelis, 4d., 4 1/2d.; Coles, 3 1/2d., 4d.; cooking, 2d., 2 1/2d.; Apples, choice Jonathans, 9/-, 10/-, 11/-; Delicious, 10/-, 12/6; Scarlets, 6/-, 9/-; Cleopatras, 8/-, 10/-; other desserts, 6/-, 8/-; choice cookers, 6/6, 7/-; Californian Oranges, 36/-; Rarotonga Repacks, 12/6; Australian Navels, 17/6, 20/-; American Lemons, 37/6; Melbourne, 17/-; Passion-fruit, 26/-; Pineapples, 22/-; Grape fruit, 16/-; Bananas, ripe, 35/-.

Victorian Citrus Report.

Melbourne (27/6/24).

The V.C.C.A. market representative reports for week ending June 28:—"Plentiful supplies to hand this week: prices declined, the cold weather seriously affecting sales: large stocks left over: growers are advised to hold off the market all fruit not fully matured.

Prices:—Navels, S.A., choice, 11/- to 13/-; standard, 10/- to 12/-; Vic., choice, 10/- to 12/-; standard, 9/- to 11/-; rough and immature, 7/- to 8/-; Mandarins, Vic., choice, 11/- to 13/-; Sydney, 8/- to 12/-; Lemons, Vic., choice, 9/- to 11/-; Sydney, 7/- to 10/-.

Apple and Plum Stocks.—Mr. T. Russell, nurseryman, Kinglake, Victoria, notifies that in addition to supplying young trees of deciduous fruits, he is also supply Apple and Plum Stocks.

(Continued from Page 351)

Howell (Apl., '25), E. H. Ilett (Mar., '25), Cr. J. Jordan (Dec., '25), C. A. Jones (Feb., '25), A. R. Lawrence (Apl., '25), E. C. Leach (Apl., '25), P. A. Lee (May, '25), H. Levings (Apl., '25), G. S. Loney (Mar., '25), H. T. Loveday (Feb., '25), F. B. MacKenzie (Feb., '25), W. Maloney (May, '25), Chas. Martin (Mar., '26), A. G. M. Michell (May, '25), Geo. E. Miers (May, '25), Morrisby Bros. (June, '24), O. J. Muller (Sep., '24), J. C. K. McLean (May, '25), V. R. McNab (May, '28), W. C. Page (Feb., '25), Dr. Paton (Mar., '25), G. C. Pink (Dec., '24), E. J. Polkinghorne (July, '25), E. Chas. Pratt (Mar., '25), Philip Pullar (Mar., '25), C. R. Ratcliffe (Mar., '25), Don du Rieu (Apl., '25), C. R. Roper (Mar., '25), D. H. Ross (Mar., '25), E. Russell (May, '25), J. Scharkie (Feb., '25), John Scott (May, '25), H. W. Smith (Mar., '25), H. P. Smith (Apl., '25), J. Snowball (Sep., '24), W. Spencer (Apl., '25), H. Spreckley (Mar., '25), A. E. Standford (Apl., '25), H. A. Lee Steere (Apl., '25), E. Stocks (May, '25), C. A. Stubington (Dec., '24), H. M. Terry (May, '25), W. Thomas (Apl., '25), W. Townsend (Feb., '25), F. W. Veal (Mar., '25), Chas. Warren (Jan., '27), H. S. Wark (Dec., '24), Watson Bros. (Apl., '25), W. J. Whitten (May, '25), E. F. Wieland (Apl., '25), E. H. Williams (Feb., '25), A. Woodlands (Oct., '24), Stan. Wythes (Mar., '25).

Open Letter to Australian Fruit Growers and Shippers.

REILLY'S CENTRAL PRODUCE MART LTD. Dunedin, N.Z.

Gentlemen:

During 1923 we had the pleasure of faithfully serving growers in N.S.W., QUEENSLAND, VICTORIA and ADELAIDE, selling on their behalf at auction and by private treaty, LEMONS, PEARS, MANDARINS, ORANGES, PASSIONS, BANANAS, LEMONS, GRAPEFRUIT, PERSIMMONS, LOQUATS, POORMANS, FIGS, SEVILLES, FRESH and CURED GRAPES, APRICOTS, PEACHES and APPLES with satisfaction to our consignors and customers.

The service given our patrons during the past twenty-one years has won the respect of consignors and customers in N.Z., ENGLAND, AUSTRALIA, CANADA, the ISLANDS and AMERICA, and we are justly proud of this fact.

If there are any growers, packers or exporters of choice dessert fruits, wishing to try our Dunedin markets, we respectfully offer you our service in this market.

With a desire to faithfully serve you,

We are, Sincerely yours,

REILLY'S CENTRAL PRODUCE MART. LTD.

Cable address:— "REILLY, DUNEDIN"

N.Z. Agents for:—

The Johnston Fruit Co., Santa Barbara.

The Associated Growers of British

Columbia.

W. D. Peacock & Co., London, Liverpool and Hull.

Melbourne Representative:— **Mr. ESMOND RUSSELL, 60 Queen St., Melbourne.**

From whom all Shipping Information can be obtained

N.Z. Agents for:—

Hannah-Cloke Air Free Case.

Ellis Fruit Grader.

Black Leaf "40"

"Vallo-Giraffe" Sprays.

Combined Buyers Ltd., etc., etc.